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The Mechanical and Chemical Properties of the
HY 100 Pressure Hulls of the
Submarine, ALVIN

by

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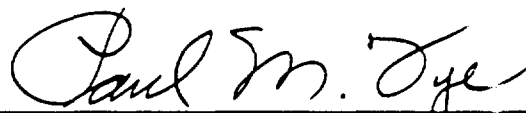

Paul M. Fye, Director

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Abstract

This report presents mechanical and chemical test data from the three pressure hulls fabricated for the Deep Research Submarine, ALVIN. The data is discussed briefly, the low Charpy V-Notch values after stress relief noted, and recommendations made for further testing required for design and evaluation. The three hulls are compared with reference to failure criteria.

Introduction

The information contained herein was compiled during the calendar year 1963 concurrent with the design and fabrication of the submarine ALVIN. Some of the information was required by the specifications, Ref. 19 and 20. Some was not. The principal sources are as follows:

- 1) Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa.
- 2) Hahn and Clay, Houston, Texas
- 3) Southwestern Lab., Houston, Texas
- 4) Isaacson Iron Works, Seattle, Wash.
- 5) McKay Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 6) Cook Heat Treating Co., Houston, Texas
- 7) General Welding Co., Houston, Texas
- 8) U.S. Navy Inspector, Houston, Texas
- 9) WHOI Resident and Field Inspectors
- 10) David Taylor Model Basin

A substantial amount of specimen stock from the ALVIN hulls was sent to the David Taylor Model Basin, Naval Research Laboratory, U.S. Navy Materials Laboratory, NYNS, and WHOI for analysis. The data included in this report was used by the above activities in establishing test programs making use of the ALVIN material. As discussed in section 2B, the hulls have less fracture toughness than was anticipated early in the design stage, but preliminary results from testing at NRL indicate satisfactory drop weight tear energy.

The information in this report is limited to mechanical and chemical properties. It is planned to report the detailed fabrication chronology including quality assurance and evaluation inspection separately. This information is, of course, vital to a meaningful interpretation of the material included in this report.

1. Chemical Analysis

Chemical analyses, all from test drilling chips except for Lukens heat B0091 which is a ladle analysis, are reported in Table 5. A check analysis was made from window insert drops from each of the hemispheres before stress relief. It is noted that the reported molybdenum content increased from 0.60% to values up to 0.69%. Unfortunately no check analysis of the Lukens plate was made so that the original value of 0.60% is suspect. The maximum value permitted by MIL-16216 (SHIPS) on check analysis is 0.63%.

2. Mechanical Properties

A. Tension and Compression Properties are reported in Table 6 with load-deflection curves from tensile and compressive tests presented in Fig. 10-1 through 10-28. The curves are presented as reproductions of the original records and have not been reduced to stress vs. strain. Fig. 11 indicates a typical relationship between tensile and compressive data. The substantial difference in proportional limit makes possible an increase in anticipated collapse depth above the preliminary design value. Fig. 12 indicates some increase of static strength as a result of stress relief. The difference in edge vs. drop data is consistent with the greater working near the hemisphere rim.

B. Charpy V-notch data is presented in Table 6 and in Fig. 4, 5, 6, and 7. There is clearly a large gap between the properties of the stress relieved hemispheres and the plate of Ref. 12 and 13. Fig. 7 shows the ALVIN stress relieved and not stress relieved data superimposed on MATLAB curves of Ref. 12 and 13. The NDT for the material of Ref. 12 was -190°F . The V-notch Charpy transition curve from a proprietary steel (Ref.15) is also shown with a correlated NDT of $-70\pm\text{F}$. from drop weight tear tests.

Realizing that any extrapolation of toughness data can be made only with great care, it appears, nevertheless, that the NDT of the ALVIN spheres may be in the neighborhood of 0°F . It has been recommended that "Accident case loading" as defined in Ref. 15 be allowed only above NDT $+60^{\circ}\text{F}$. It is noted that the Charpy-temperature curve of the heat affected zone of an HY100 weld (Fig.11 Ref.25) is above that of ALVIN as stress relieved.

It is fortunate that a considerable amount of stock from the ALVIN hulls is available for test.

3.0 Weld Procedure and Welder Qualification

3.1 Electrode

The welding electrodes were manufactured by the McKay Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. to meet the requirements of Specification MIL-E-22200/1B(SHIPS), type MIL-11018. The chemical analysis data is presented in table (5). Tensile and Charpy V-notch test data per Fig. 3, MIL-F-22200/1B, was as follows:

	Y.S. (psi)	U.S. (psi)	% Elong. in 2"	Charpy V-notch -60°F. ft.lbs.
As Welded	106,000	118,000	27	45.2
Stress Relieved	98,375	110,500	24	32.8
As Welded	98,625	110,250	24	42.5
Stress Relieved	97,000	107,000	25	27.5
As Welded	105,125	113,000	24	46.5
Stress Relieved	93,000	101,000	22	28.0

Table 1 (Ref.1) Welding Electrode Properties

3.2 Plate

The qualification tests were made using plate from the Sheffield Div., Armco Steel Corp., Houston, Texas, manufactured and certified to meet the requirements of Specification MIL-S-5656 for HY100 steel. The chemical analysis is presented in table . . . The plate was austenitized at 1650°F, 120 minutes soak time, water spray quenched, and tempered 120 minutes at 1170°F. The plate was 2 inches thick. Physical properties were as follows:

Heat Test	Y.S. (psi)	U.S. (psi)	% Elong. to 2"	% Red.Area	Charpy V-notch -120°F ft.lbs.
56433 2BT	107,400	120,700	21.0	65.2	
56433 2BB	106,500	119,700	21.0	71.2	84, 84, 86

Table 2 (Ref.2 and 3) Weld Qualification Plate Properties

Explosion bulge test specimens were submitted to the Material Laboratory, New York Naval Shipyard. (Ref.3)

3.3 Welder Qualification Results

Five welders were qualified per NAVSHIPS 250-637-3, J.L. Cross. Joe Mattern, Ike Gurka, Jones, J.D. Paddy.

Sample physical data follows (Ref.4).

Test	Stress Relief	Y.S. (psi)	U.S. (psi)	% Elong. in 2"	Charpy V-notch ft lbs -120°F
67SR-1	Yes	103,139	121,450	26.0	16.0, 24.5, 19.0
67SR-2	Yes	104,581	121,374	26.0	16.0, 24.5, 19.0
43	No	105,000	120,577	32.0	24.0, 21.0, 24.0
1	Yes				69.5 (+72°F)
2	"				49.0 (0°F)
3	"				16.0 (-60°F)
4	"				24.5 (-60°F)
5	"				13.5 (-60°F)
6	"				19.0 (-60°F)
7	"				12.0 (-120°F)
8	"				7.0 (-120°F)
9	"				10.5 (-120°F)

All failures in parent metal

Stress relief at 1025 ±25°F for 3 1/2 hrs.

Table 3 (Ref.4) Weld Qualification Results

During fabrication, an additional sample weldment was made using the Sheffield plate discussed in paragraph 3.2 in order to furnish more data on the effect of stress relief on physical properties. The stress relief in this instance was 1025 ±25°F for 3 1/2 hours. Physical data from this weldment follow:

Specimen	Stress Relieved	Y.S. (psi)	U.S. (psi)	% Elong. in 2"	Charpy V-notch -120°F ft. lbs
1-17	No	101,496	117,877	20.0	
1-18,19,20	No				30.0, 38.0, 30.0
1-21	Yes	106,729	126,063	20.0	
1-22,23,24	Yes				17.5, 16.5, 17.5

All failure in the parent metal

Table 4 (Ref.10) Weld Qualification Results Add'l.

A hardness survey of the above specimens 1-17 and 1-21 is included in Fig. 2 and 3. (Ref.11) It is noted that the hardness in the heat affected zone is less than that indicated in a weldment of Fig. 4 (Ref. 25).

The weld procedure was prepared by the fabricator, Hahn & Clay, Houston, Texas, after consultation with General Mills, Inc., WHOI, and the Bureau of Ships, U.S. Navy.

Conclusions

Failure of the pressure hull can be judged to have occurred on the basis of two independent criteria. One, catastrophic collapse, and two, substantial local yielding which would make the hull unfit for further use.

Fracture toughness which affects both criteria of failure places Hull #3 the best and #1 the least superior of the 3 hulls. The static strength of the forgings and welds influences the yield mode of failure. All three hulls are equal in this respect. Ultimate collapse pressure is probably a function of basic shell strength and toughness. Hull #3 is slightly less strong in the basic shell than hulls #1 and 2 but Hull #3 is the toughest.

In summary, on the basis of mechanical properties, Hull #2 and #3 are considered superior to Hull #1.

Recommendations

- 1) Drop Weight Tear and Explosion Bulge Tests should be run using ALVIN hemisphere drops after stress relief at 1025° for 3 1/2 hours.
- 2) A program similar to that reported in Ref. 15 should be carried out to evaluate the expected performance of the ALVIN hull welds using welds made from ALVIN material with ALVIN welding rod.
- 3) Forging slab specimens presently at DTMB and WHOI should be stress relief heat treated and given Charpy V-notch and Drop Weight Tear test.
- 4) It is hoped that enough test information can be accumulated to establish the fracture analysis diagram (Ref.14) for the ALVIN hull materials.

Table 5

Chemical Analysis Data

(Ref. 2, 6, 7, 8)

Manufacturer	Heat No	Use	C	Mn	P	S	Si	Ni	Cr	Mo	V	Cu	Ti
Sheffield-Armco	56433	Weld Qualification	.17	.32	.010	.017	.26	2.93	1.68	.47			
Lukens	B0091	Plate for Hemispheres	.18	.35	.008	.015	.30	3.29	1.60	.60	.004	.16	.014
Isaacson	2256	Forging Slabs	.19	.31	.012	.021	.27	3.27	1.59	.50	.024	.19	.006
Isaacson	2256	Forging Slabs Check Anal.	.18	.30	.010	.019	.28	3.30	1.62	.49	.02	.19	.005
Isaacson*	2256	Forging Slab 1 Check Anal.	.16	.30	.008	.017	.27	3.15	1.75	.50	.00	.15	.00
Isaacson*	2256	Forging Slab 2 Check Anal.	.18	.29	.016	.022	.26	3.16	1.76	.50	.00	.16	.00
"	"	Forging Slab 3 Check Anal.	.18	.27	.009	.021	.27	3.13	1.74	.50	.00	.16	.00
"	"	Forging Slab 4 Check Anal.	.18	.30	.013	.023	.25	3.13	1.75	.50	.00	.15	.00
"	"	Forging Slab 5 Check Anal.	.18	.27	.012	.018	.27	3.13	1.77	.51	.00	.16	.00
Lukens*	B0091	Spun Hemisphere 2B1	.22	?	.007	.017	.33	3.29	1.57	.68	.00	.15	.00
"	"	Spun Hem. 2B2	.19	.33	.007	.017	.33	3.21	1.57	.63	.00	.15	.00
"	"	" 3B1	.20	.35	.008	.017	.34	3.26	1.57	.68	.00	.14	.00
"	"	" 3B2	.20	.35	.011	.016	.36	3.27	1.58	.68	.00	.14	.00
"	"	" 4B1	.20	.35	.009	.015	.34	3.27	1.58	.69	.00	.14	.00
"	"	" 4B2	.19	.35	.006	.015	.31	3.17	1.57	.68	.00	.15	.00
McKay	QC1350	1/8" W.R.	.06	1.70	.012	.017	.36	1.75	.01	.37	.01		
McKay	QC13274	3/16"W.R.	.045	1.46	.012	.020	.28	1.55	.01	.37	.01		
McKay	QC12462	5/32"W.R.	.050	1.56	.012	.019	.29	1.65	.01	.40	.01		
HY100 per MILS-	16216F	(SHIPS)	Max. .20	Max. .10	Max. .025	Max. .025	.15	2.25	1.00	.20	Max. .03	Max. .25	Max. .02
El1018 Electrode	per MILS-		Max. .10	Max. .30	Max. .030	Max. .030	Max. .60	1.25	Max. .40	.30	Max. .05		
El1018 Electrode	per MIL-E-22200/1B												

Table 6a Mechanical Properties of Hull No. 1

HEMISPHERE 381 HEMISPHERE 481	PIECE	TEST NO.	TENSION UNLESS C		S-S CURVE	% FLONG.	% R.A.	FRACTURE	TEST NO.	V-NOTCH CHARPY °F (10 mm. x 10 mm.)		
			0.2% OFFSET Y.S. (PSI)	U.S. (PSI)						-120	-60	+30
HEMISPHERE 381 LUKENS EDGE STOCK	II	LUKENS TRANS. 900H	110,500	130,800	YES	24	64.1					
		LUKENS LONG. 901H	114,500	132,700	YES	23	61.4			35 40 40		
HEMISPHERE 481 LUKENS EDGE STOCK	II	LUKENS TRANS. 902H	108,400	127,200	YES	22	58.1					
		LUKENS LONG. 903H	107,600	126,500	YES	22	60.2			46 42 40		
FRONT WINDOW DROP HEM. 381 - NOT STRESS RELIEVED	II	SOU'WSTRN 1-9N	112,178	129,864	NO	21	65.9		1-10 1-11N 1-12	38 29.5 29.5		
		1-13E	111,978	130,347	NO	20	55.7		1-14 1-15E 1-16	30 24 25		
FRONT WINDOW DROP HEM. 381, STRESS RELIEVED WITH NO. 2 HULL	II	1-1N	113,283	131,328	YES	19	52.9		1-2 1-3N 1-4	9.0 10.0 4.5		
									1-2A 1-3AN 1-4A	9.0 7.5 33		
	II	1-5E	112,782	130,827	YES	21	62.2		1-6 1-7E 1-8	12 12 12		
									1-6A 1-7A E 1-8A	7.0 40.0		
HATCH DROP H. + C. DWG. SK-1972A, HEM. 481 NOT STRESS RELIEVED	II	1-25E	111,223	129,467	YES	22	65.8		1-26 1-27E 1-28	32 80 75		
		1-29N	111,278	128,574	YES	22	63.9		1-30 1-31N 1-32	20.5 70 74		
HEM. 481, HATCH DROP NOT STRESS RELIEVED DTMB	II	DTMB CIRCUM. E 33-1	COMP. 117,574	-	YES							
		DTMB MERID. N 34-1	COMP. 119,131	-	YES							

Table 6b Mechanical Properties of Hull No. 1

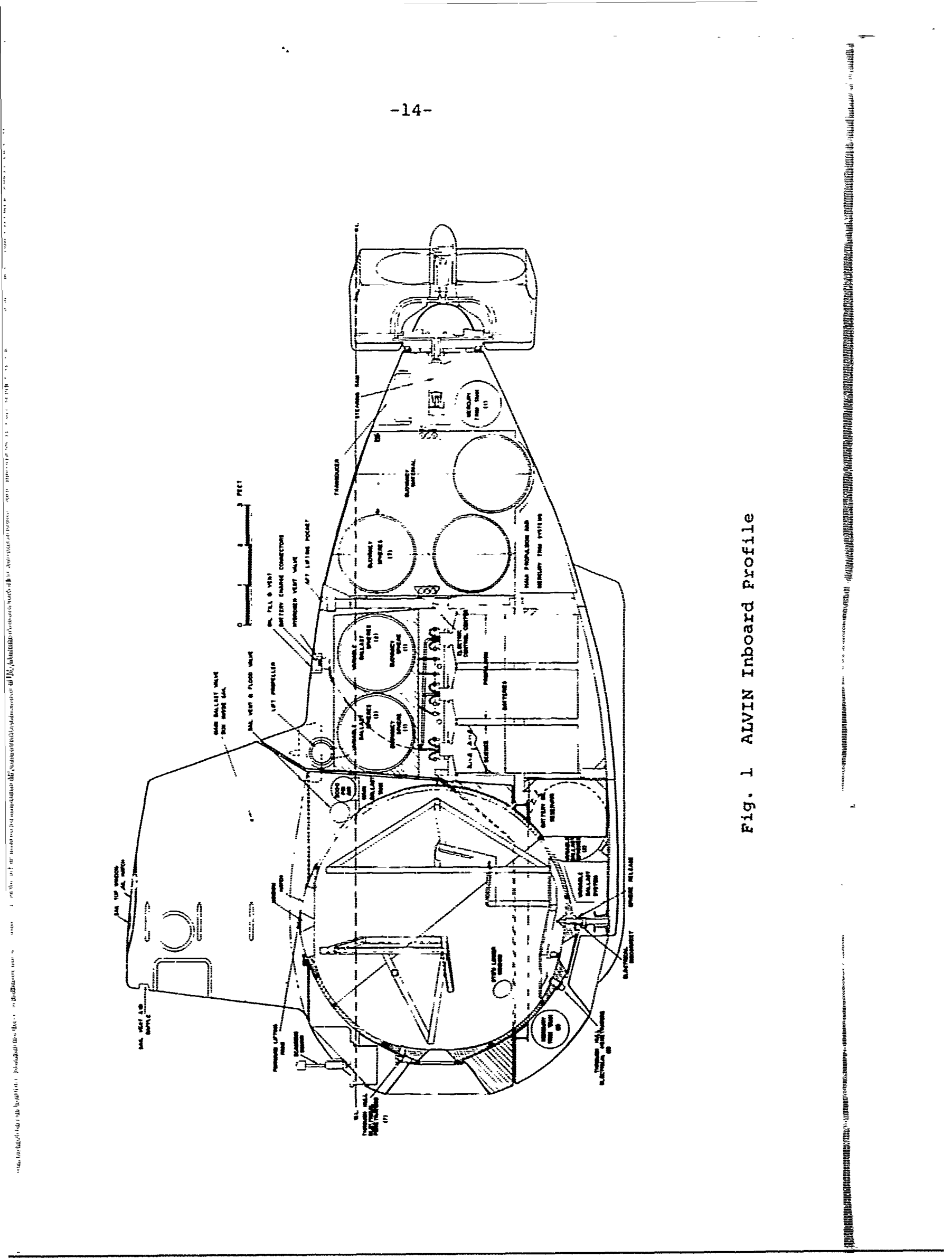
HEMISPHERE 3BI (SOUTH POLE, WINDOWS)	PIECE	TEST NO.	TENSION UNLESS C		S-S CURVE	% ELONG.	R. A. %	FRACTURE	TEST NO.	V-NOTCH CHARPY °F (10 mm. x 10 mm.)					
			0.2% OFFSET Y.S. (PSI)	U.S. (PSI)						-120	-60	+30	+80		
HEMISPHERE 4BI (NORTH POLE, HATCH)															
WINDOW INSERT FORGINGS		ISAACSON L 2084-2A	105,000	119,500	NO	21	67	1/2 C.	TOP		35				
		T 2084-2A	107,500	120,000	NO	20	61.8	F.C.			36				
SLAB 2		L 2084-2B	113,500	125,000	NO	18.5	55.7	1/2 C.	BOTTOM		30				
		T 2084-2B	111,000	125,500	NO	18.5	54.9	F.C.			32				
HATCH INSERT FORGING		2084-1AL	114,000	125,500	NO	19	56	1/2 C.	TOP		45				
		2084-1AT	113,500	125,500	NO	20	60.3	1/2 C.			30				
SLAB 1		2084-1BL	115,000	126,500	NO	21	68.6	STAR	BOTTOM		41				
		2084-1BT	114,500	124,750	NO	19.5	57.8	1/2 C.			39				
HATCH PLUG FORGING		2084-3AL	111,500	124,500	NO	18.5	55.5	1/2 C.	TOP		44				
		2084-3AT	112,000	124,500	NO	21	69.3	F.C.			41				
SLAB 3		2084-3BL	110,000	121,500	NO	20	65.2	F.C.	BOTTOM		40				
		2084-3BT	113,000	123,000	NO	18	57.5	2/3 C.			44				

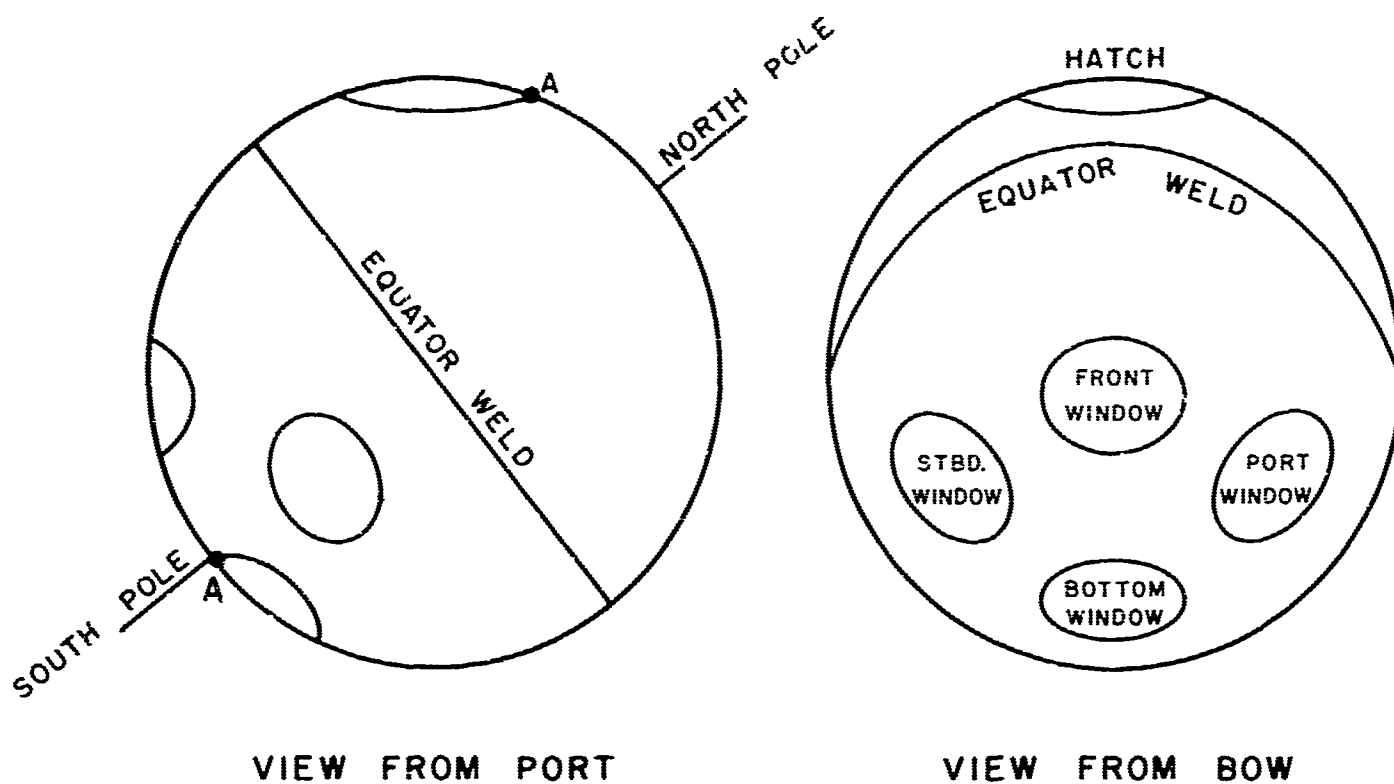
Table 6e Mechanical Properties of Hull No. 3

HEMISPHERE 4B2 (SOUTH POLE, WINDOWS)	PIECE	TEST NO.	TENSION UNLESS C		S-S CURVE	% ELONG.	R _p %	FRACTURE	TEST NO.	V-NOTCH CHARPY °F (10 mm. x 10 mm.)		
			0.2% OFFSET Y.S. (PSI)	U.S. (PSI)						-120	+30	+80
HEMISPHERE 4B2 LUKENS EDGE STOCK		LUKENS T	113,000	133,700	NO	22	66.3					
"		L	109,600	129,900	NO	24	64.0			54 51 48		
HEMISPHERE 3B2 LUKENS EDGE STOCK		T	102,200	119,000	YES	22	66.0					
"		L	105,600	123,000	YES	22	64.5			60 58 69		
FRONT WINDOW DROP HEM. 4B2, NOT STRESS RELIEVED		SOU'WSTRN 3-9 N	107,700	124,434	NO	22			3-10 3-11 N 3-12	34.5 29.0 32.0		
"		3-13 E	107,052	124,556	NO	22			3-14 3-15 E 3-16	41.5 29.5 38.5		
FRONT WINDOW DROP HEM. 4B2, STRESS RELIEVED WITH HULL NO. 2		3-1 N	106,516	125,063	YES	23	64.6		3-2 3-3 N 3-4		22	72
"		3-5 E	106,694	125,063	YES	21	60.3		3-6 3-7 E 3-8		22	53.5
HATCH DROP H.C. DWG. SK-1972A, HEM. 3B2 NOT STRESS RELIEVED		3-25 E	106,620	124,053	NO	22			3-26 3-27 E 3-28	34.5	67.5 67.5	
"		3-29 N	107,489	124,300	NO	22			3-30 3-31 N 3-32	46	81.5 76.5	
HEM. 3B2, HATCH DROP NOT STRESS RELIEVED DTMB		DTMB CIRCUM. E. 33-3	COMP. 113,455	-	YES	-	-					
"		DTMB MERID. N 34-3	COMP. 112,082	-	YES	-	-					

Table 6f Mechanical Properties of Hull No. 3

[illegible]

[illegible]



	<u>WINDOW HEMISPHERE</u>	<u>HATCH HEMISPHERE</u>
HULL NO. 1	3B1	4B1
HULL NO. 2	2B2	2B1
HULL NO. 3	4B2	3B2

EQUATOR WELD IS WELD NO. 1

<u>FORGINGS</u>				HULL NO. 1		HULL NO. 2		HULL NO. 3	
WELD NO.				PIECE	SLAB	PIECE	SLAB	PIECE	SLAB
FRONT WINDOW	INSERT	3		1	2	10	5	7	4
PORT	"	4		3	2	6	4	9	5
BOTTOM	"	5		2	2	12	5	5	4
STBD.	"	6		4	2	11	5	8	4
HATCH	INSERT	2		1	1	2	1	3	1
"	PLUG	-		1	3	2	3	3	3

Fig. 2 Sphere Nomenclature

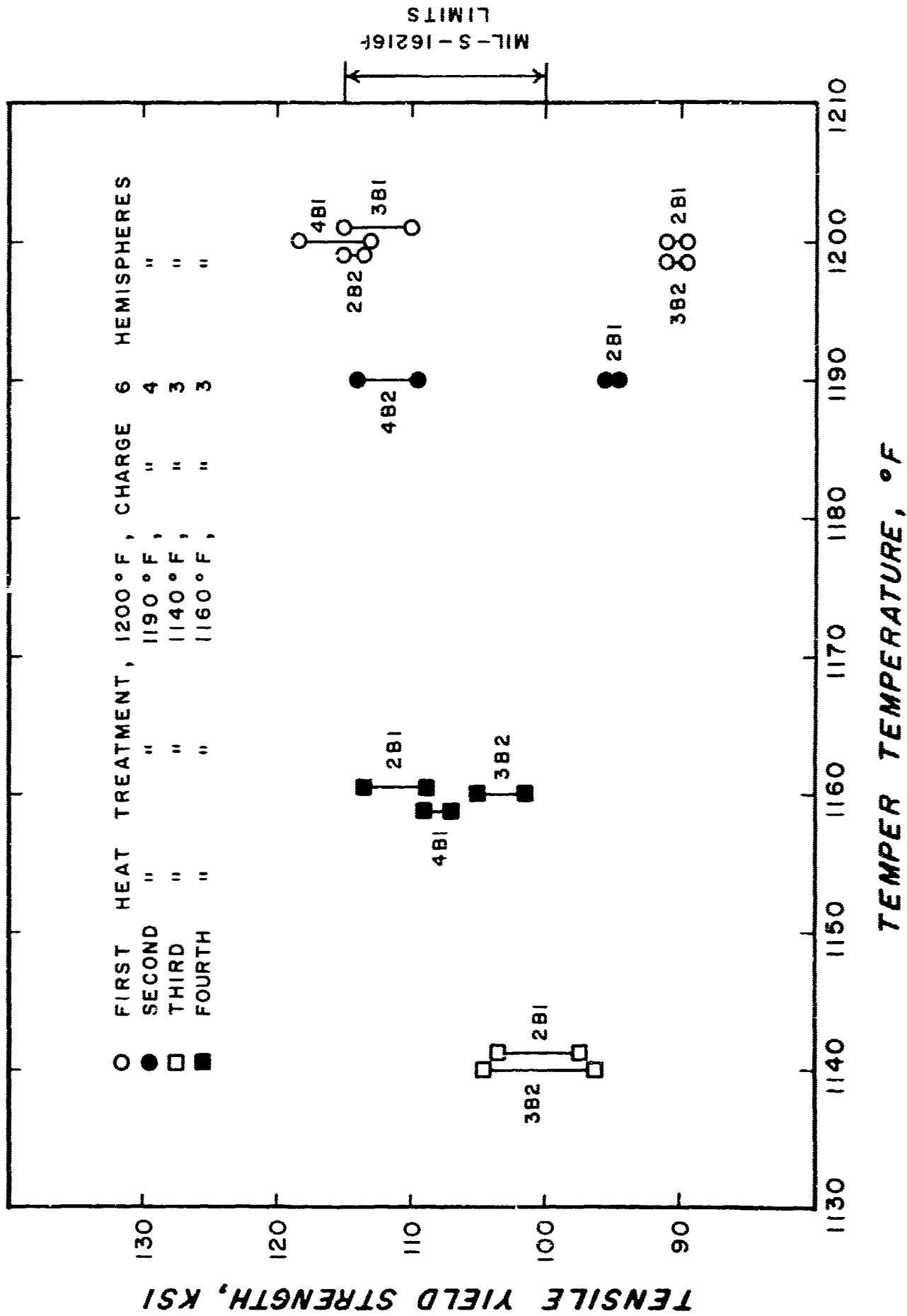


Fig. 3 Tempering Heat Treat History

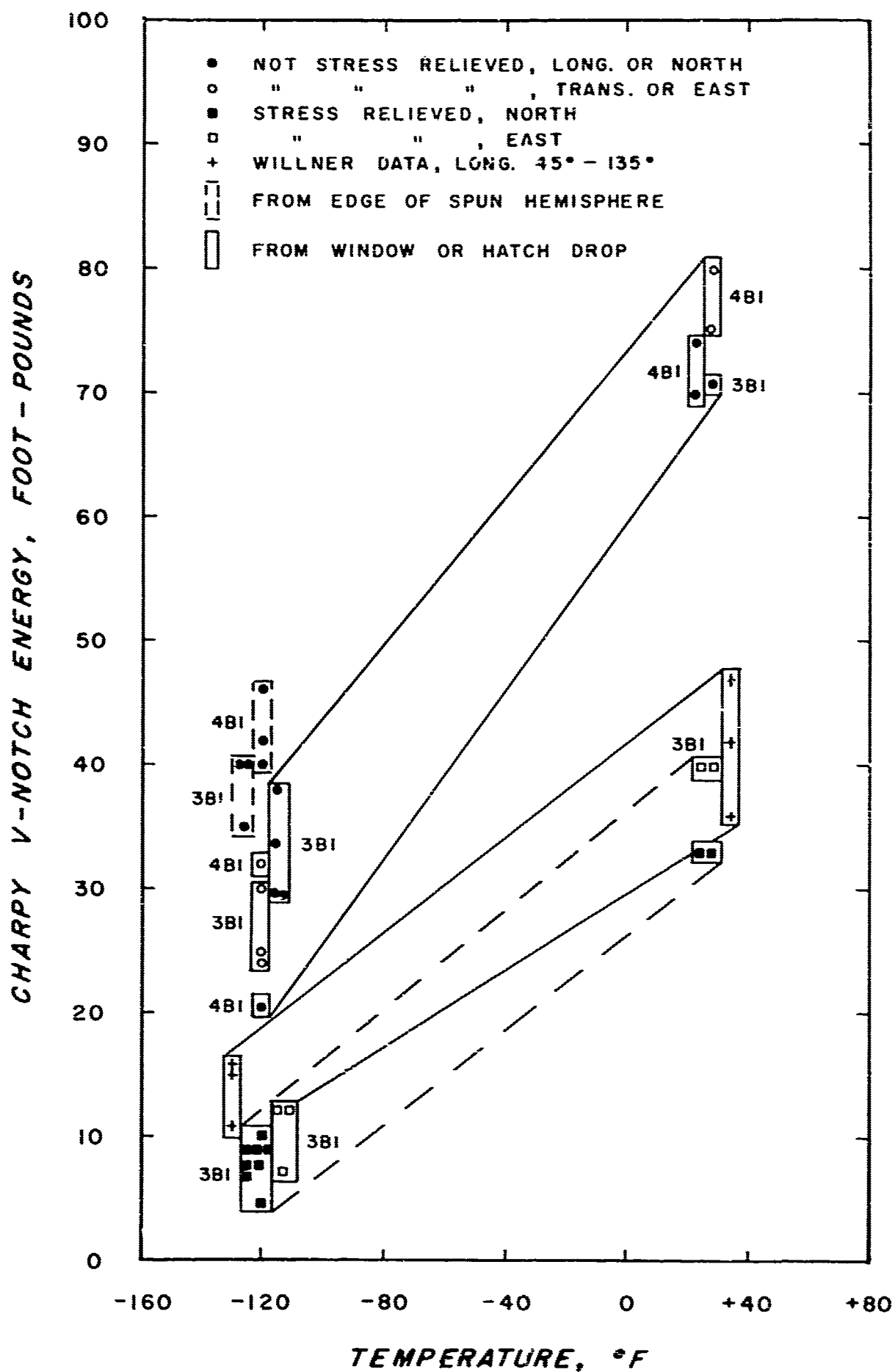
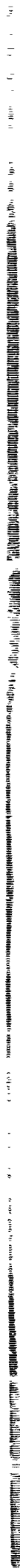


Fig. 4 V-Notch Charpy Data Hull No. 1


$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Consider the system } \dot{x} = Ax + Bu, \quad x(0) = x_0, \quad u(t) \in U, \quad t \in [0, \infty), \\ & \text{where } A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \quad B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}, \quad x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad U \subset \mathbb{R}^m \text{ is a compact set.} \\ & \text{Define the reachable set } \mathcal{R}(t) \subset \mathbb{R}^n \text{ as the set of all states } x \text{ that can be reached from } x_0 \\ & \text{at time } t \text{ by some control } u(\cdot). \text{ Show that } \mathcal{R}(t) \text{ is a compact set for all } t \geq 0. \\ & \text{Hint: Use the fact that the solution map } (x_0, u) \mapsto x(t) \text{ is continuous.} \end{aligned}$$

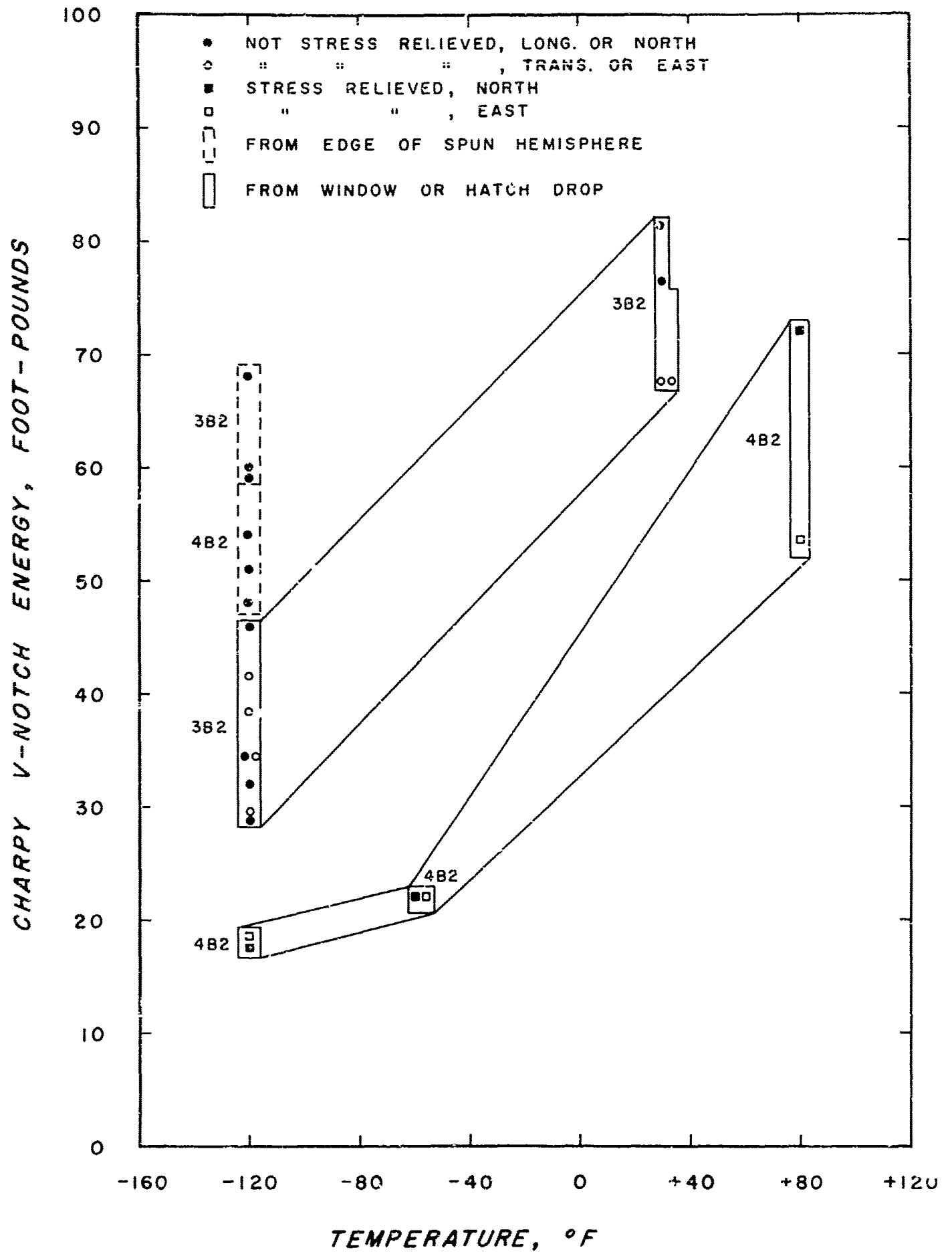


Fig. 6 V-Notch Charpy Data Hull No. 3

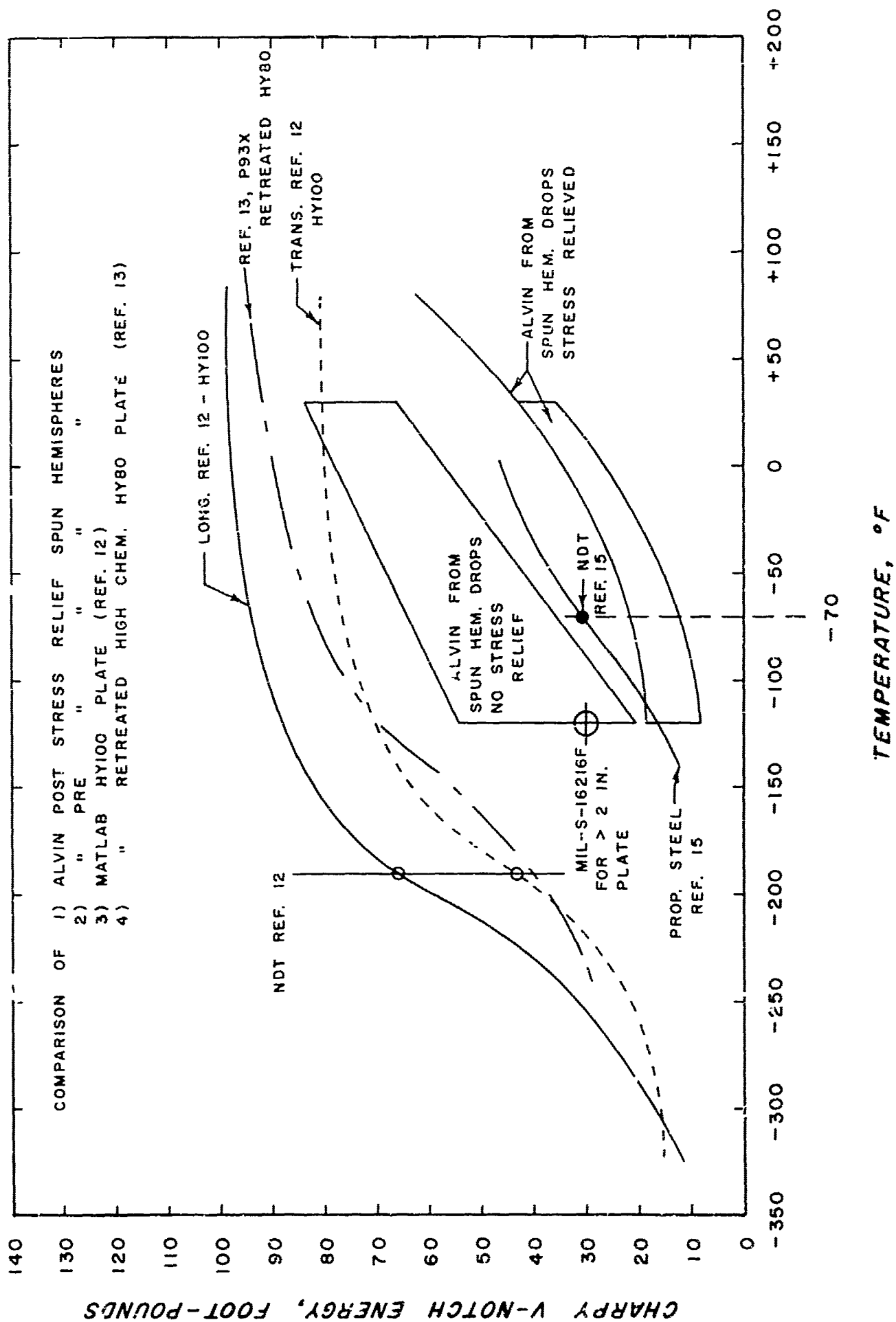
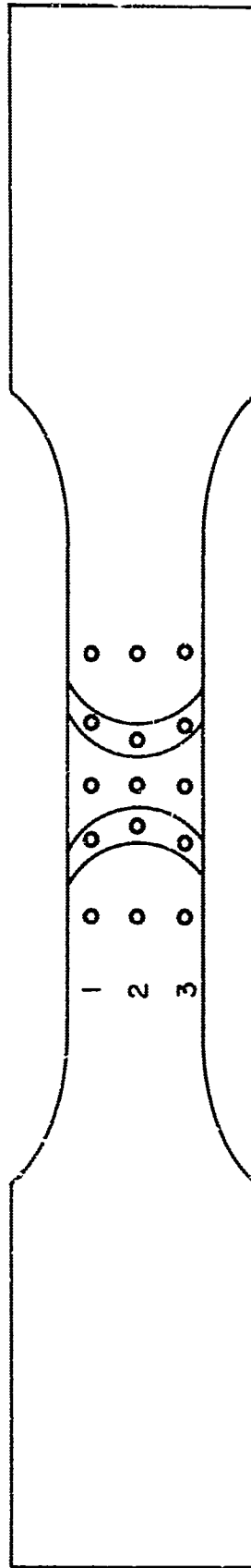


Fig. 7 Comparison of V-Notch Charpy Data

MATERIAL : 1.33 IN. THICK HY100 STEEL PLATE
NOT STRESS RELIEVED



SPECIMEN NO. 1-17

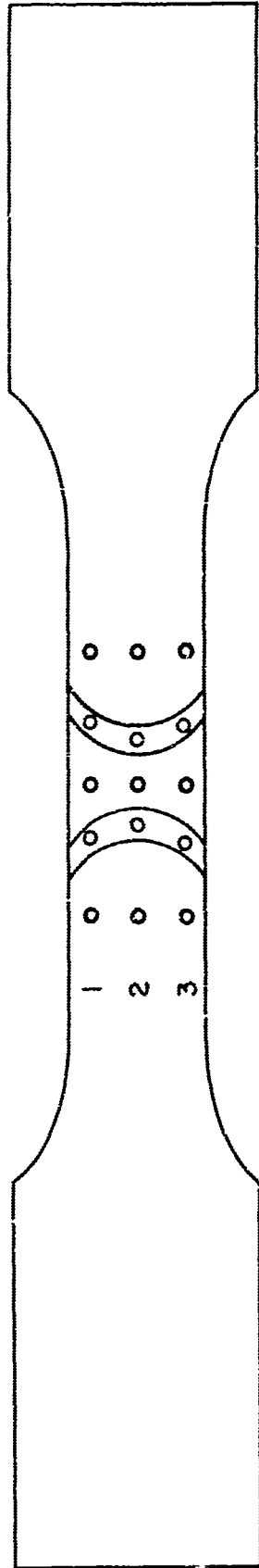
ROCKWELL 'C' HARDNESS SURVEY

LINE NO.	PARENT METAL	HEAT EFF. ZONE	WELD METAL	HEAT EFF. ZONE	PARENT METAL
1	25.0	40.5	28.5	36.5	24.0
2	24.0	39.5	26.5	34.5	24.0
3	22.0	38.0	23.5	38.5	23.5

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AUGUST, 1963

Fig. 8 Hardness Survey Spec. 1-17

MATERIAL : 1.33 IN. THICK HY100 STEEL PLATE
STRESS RELIEVED AT 1025 °F



SPECIMEN NO. 1-21

ROCKWELL 'C' HARDNESS SURVEY

LINE NO.	PARENT METAL	HEAT EFF. ZONE	WELD METAL	HEAT EFF. ZONE	PARENT METAL
1	24.5	38.0	26.5	38.0	23.0
2	25.0	39.0	26.0	36.5	24.0
3	25.5	35.5	24.5	39.5	23.0

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AUGUST, 1963

Fig. 9 Hardness Survey Spec. 1-21

Fig. 10 Load Deflection Curves

10-1	Hem.	3B1 Long.	}	Hull 1	} Lukens Hem Edge Data	
10-2	"	3B1 Trans.				
10-3	"	4B1 Long.				
10-4	"	4B1 Trans.				
10-5	"	2B2 Long.	}	Hull 2		
10-6	"	2B2 Trans.				
10-7	"	2B1 Trans	}	Hull 3		
10-8	"	3B2 Long.				
10-9	"	3B2 Trans.				
10-10	"	4B1 North	}	Hull 1	} DTMB Compressive Data Hatch Drops	
10-11	"	4B1 East				
10-12	"	2B1 North	}	Hull 2		
10-13	"	2B1 East				
10-14	"	3B2 North	}	Hull 3		
10-15	"	3B2 East				
10-16	"	4B1 East	}	Hull 1	} Not Stress Relieved Southwestern Drops	
10-17	"	4B1 North				
10-18	"	2B1 East	}	Hull 2		
10-19	"	2B1 North				
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10-21	"	3B1 North		} Stress Relieved Southwestern Drops		
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10-23	"	2B2 North	}		Hull 2	
10-24	"	2B2 East				
10-25	"	4B2 North	}		Hull 3	
10-26	"	4B2 East				
10-27	Forgings	Slab 4				
10-28	Forgings	Slab 5				

STRESS

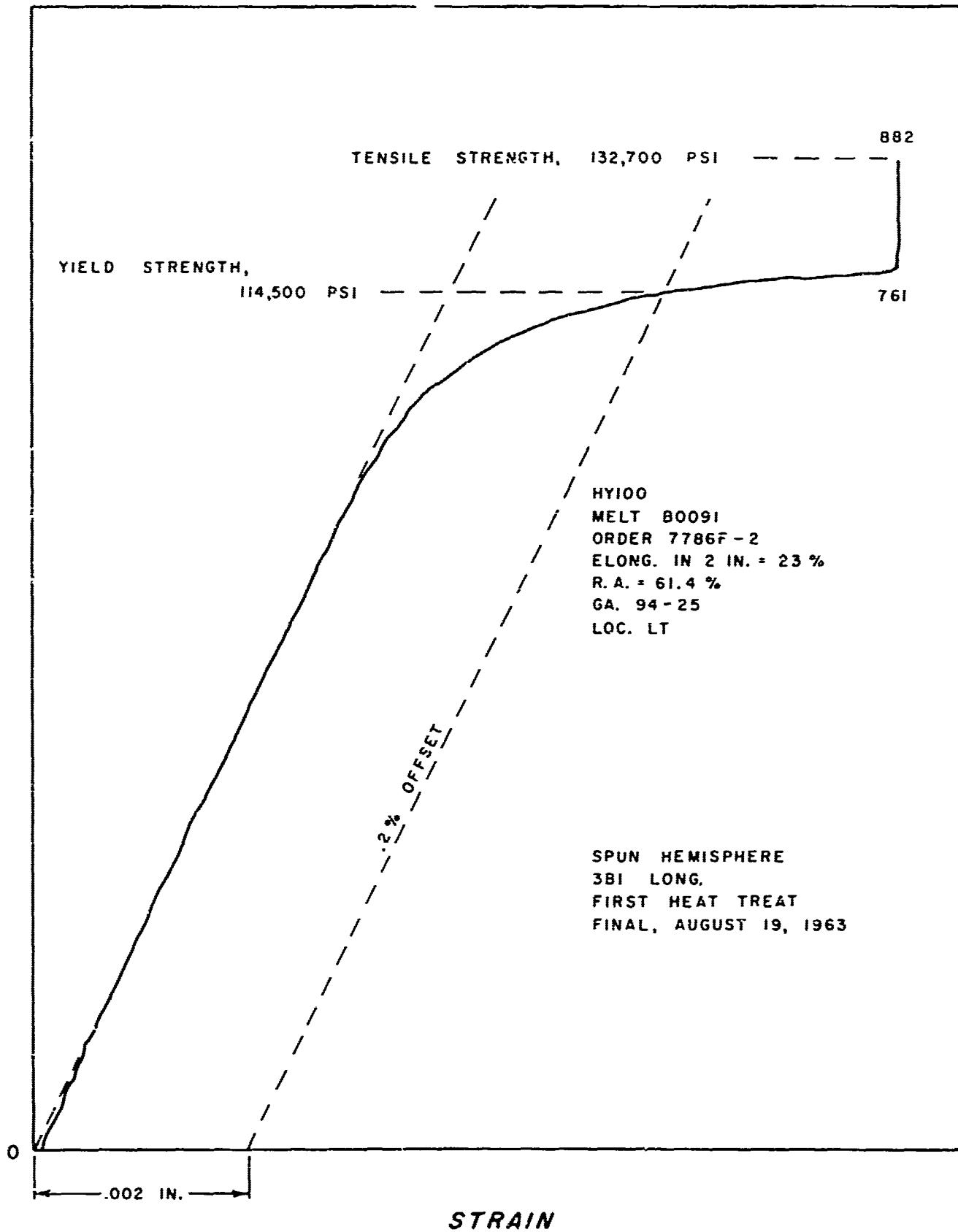


Fig. 10-1 Load Deflection Curve

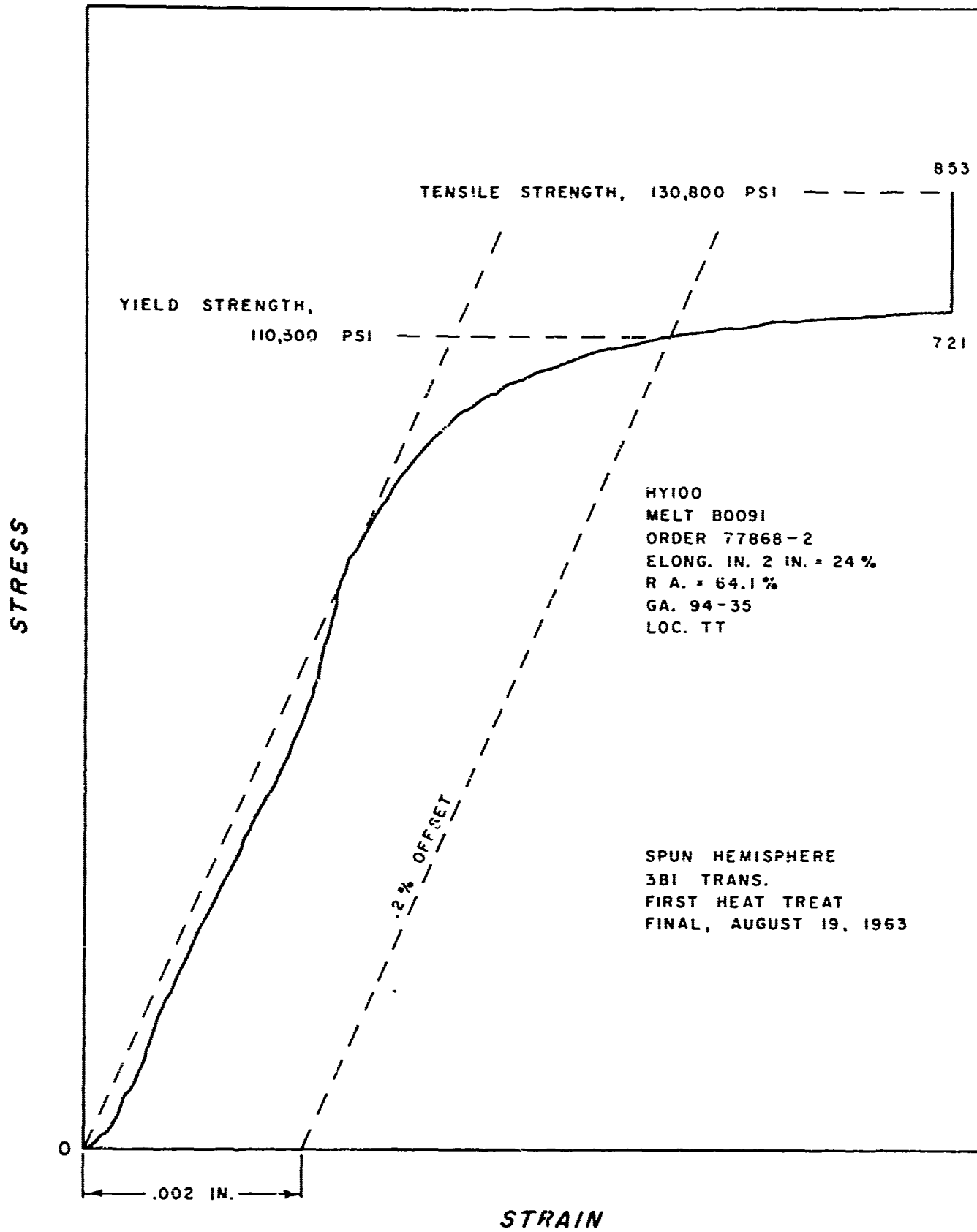


Fig. 10-2 Load Deflection Curve

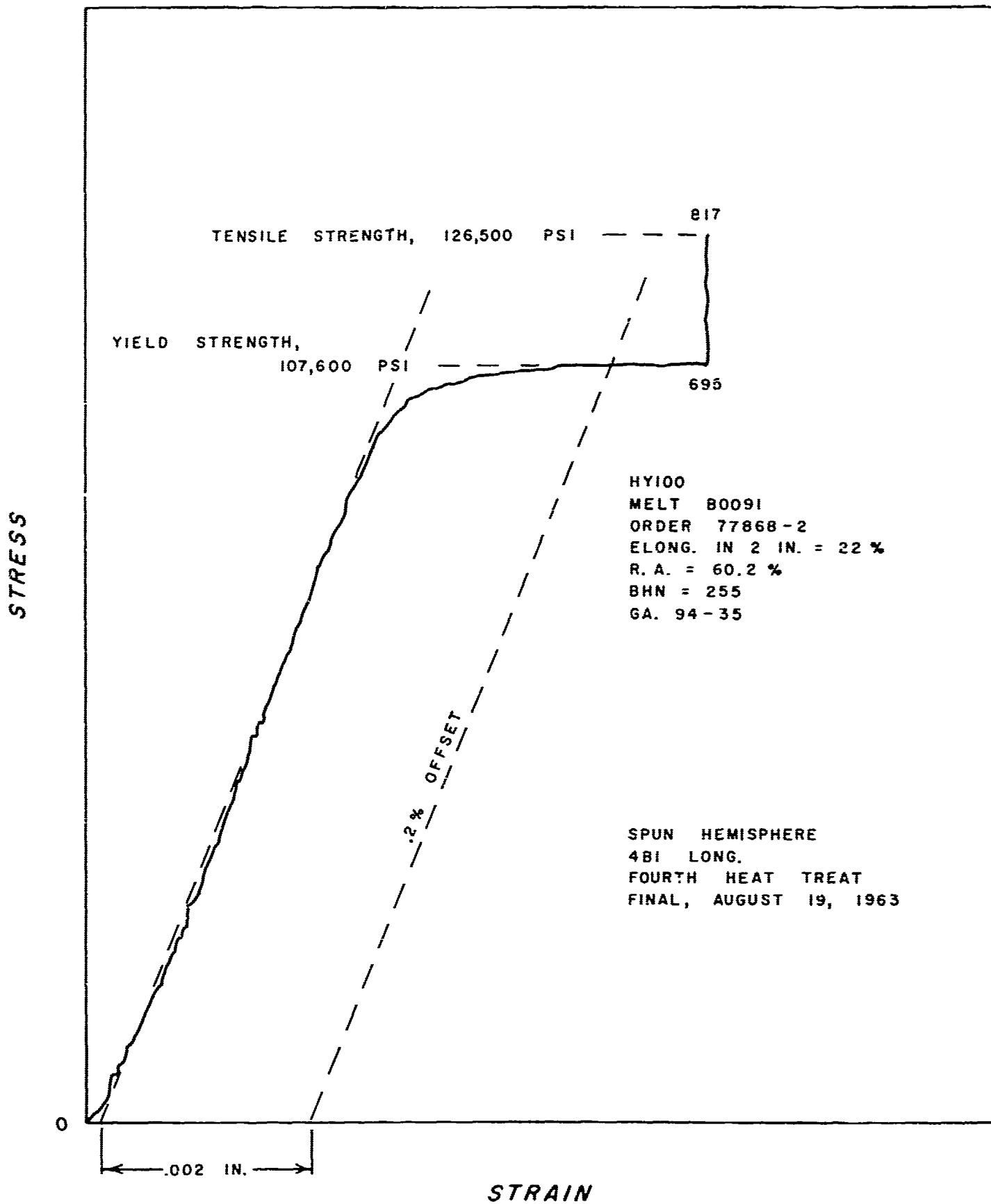


Fig. 10-3 Load Deflection Curve

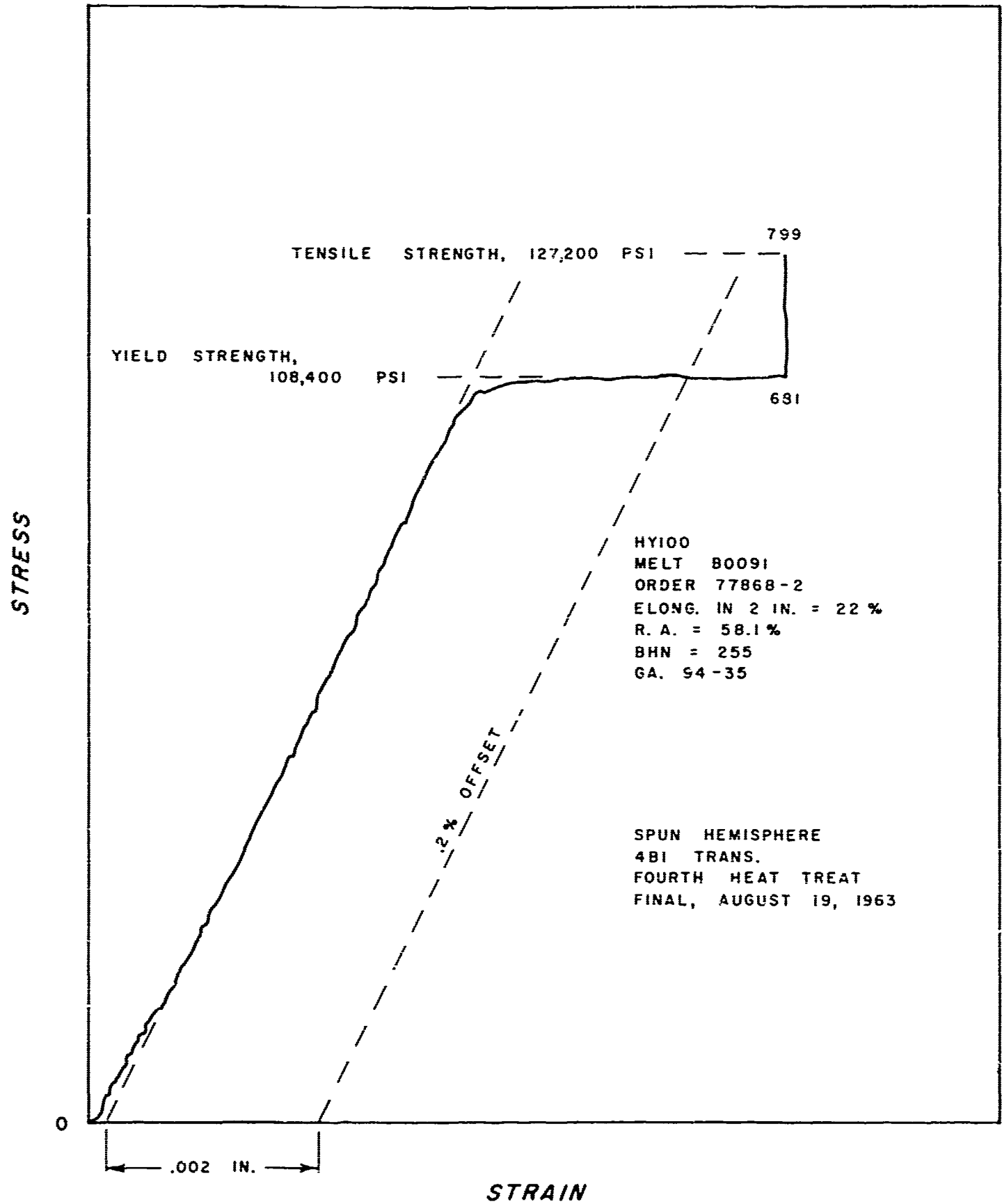


Fig. 10-4 Load Deflection Curve

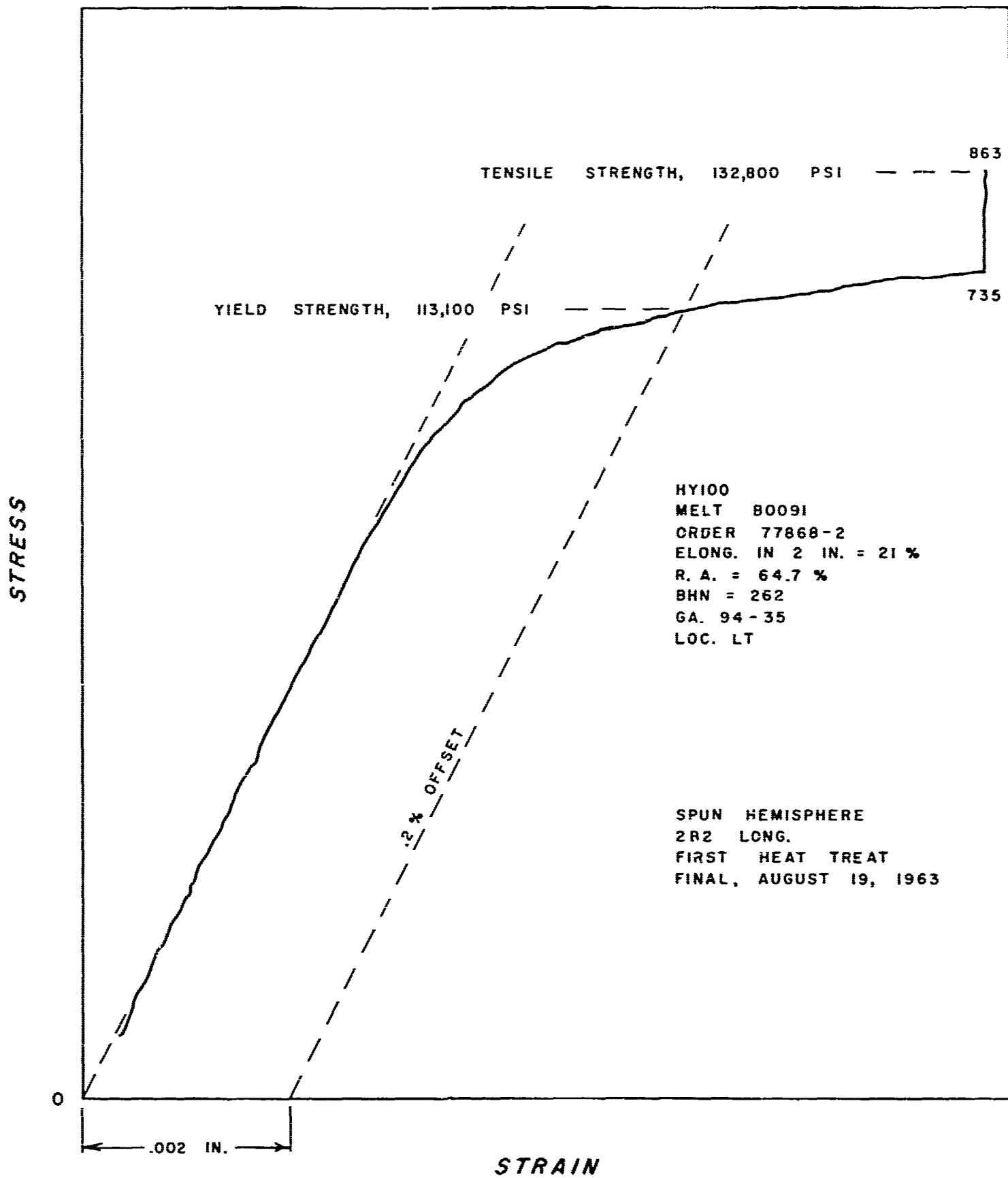


Fig. 10-5 Load Deflection Curve

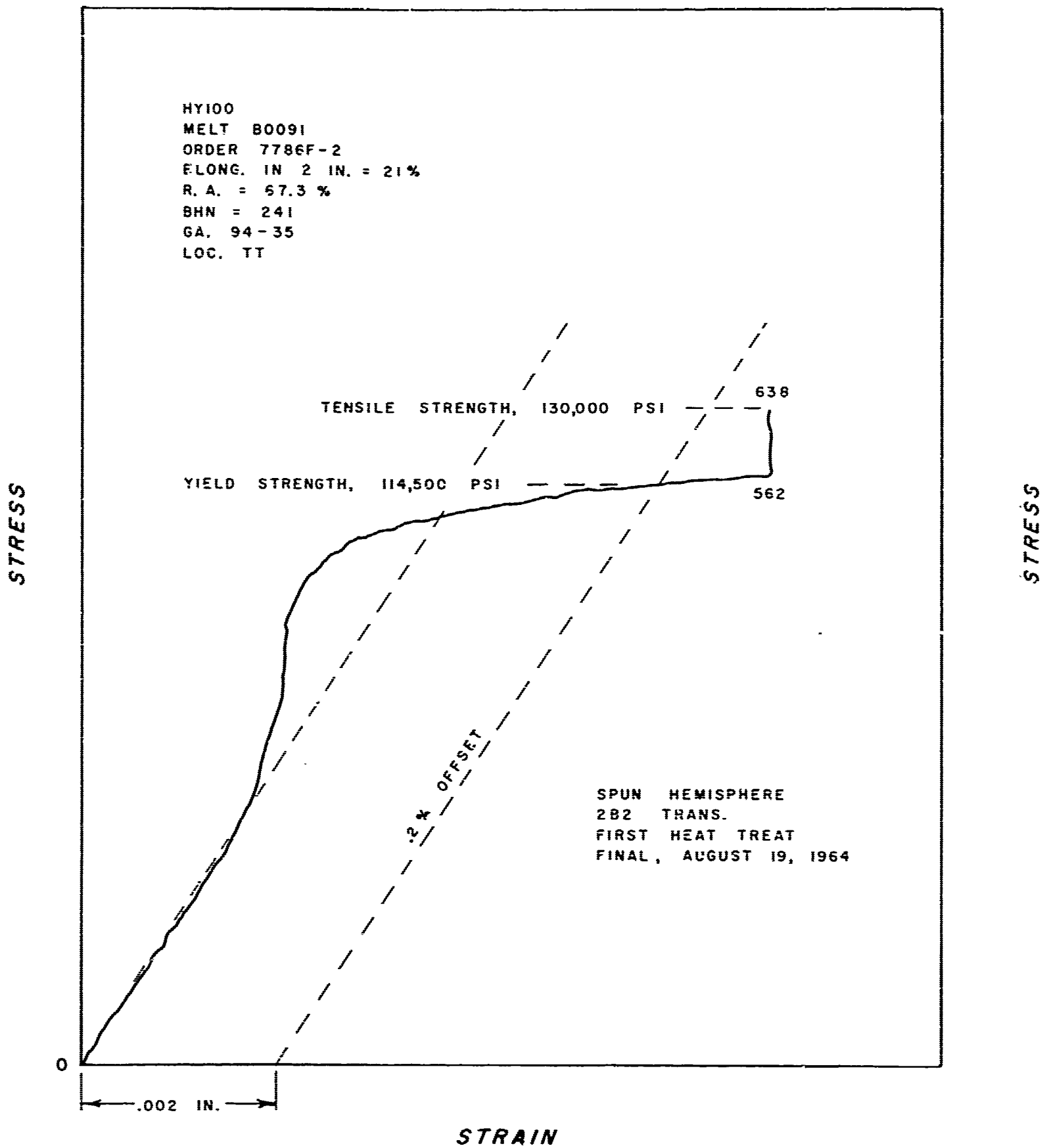


Fig. 10-6 Load Deflection Curve

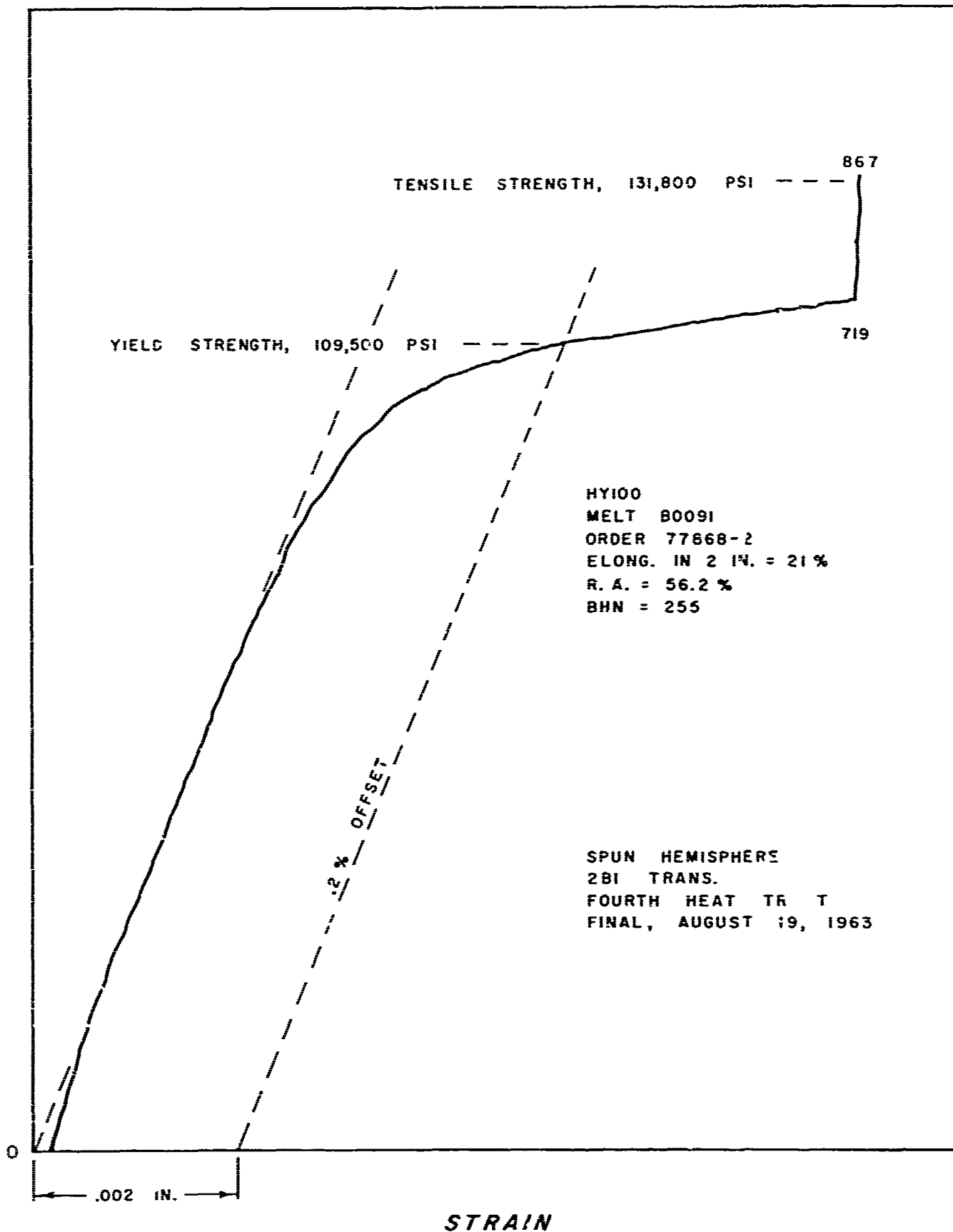


Fig. 10-7 Load Deflection Curve

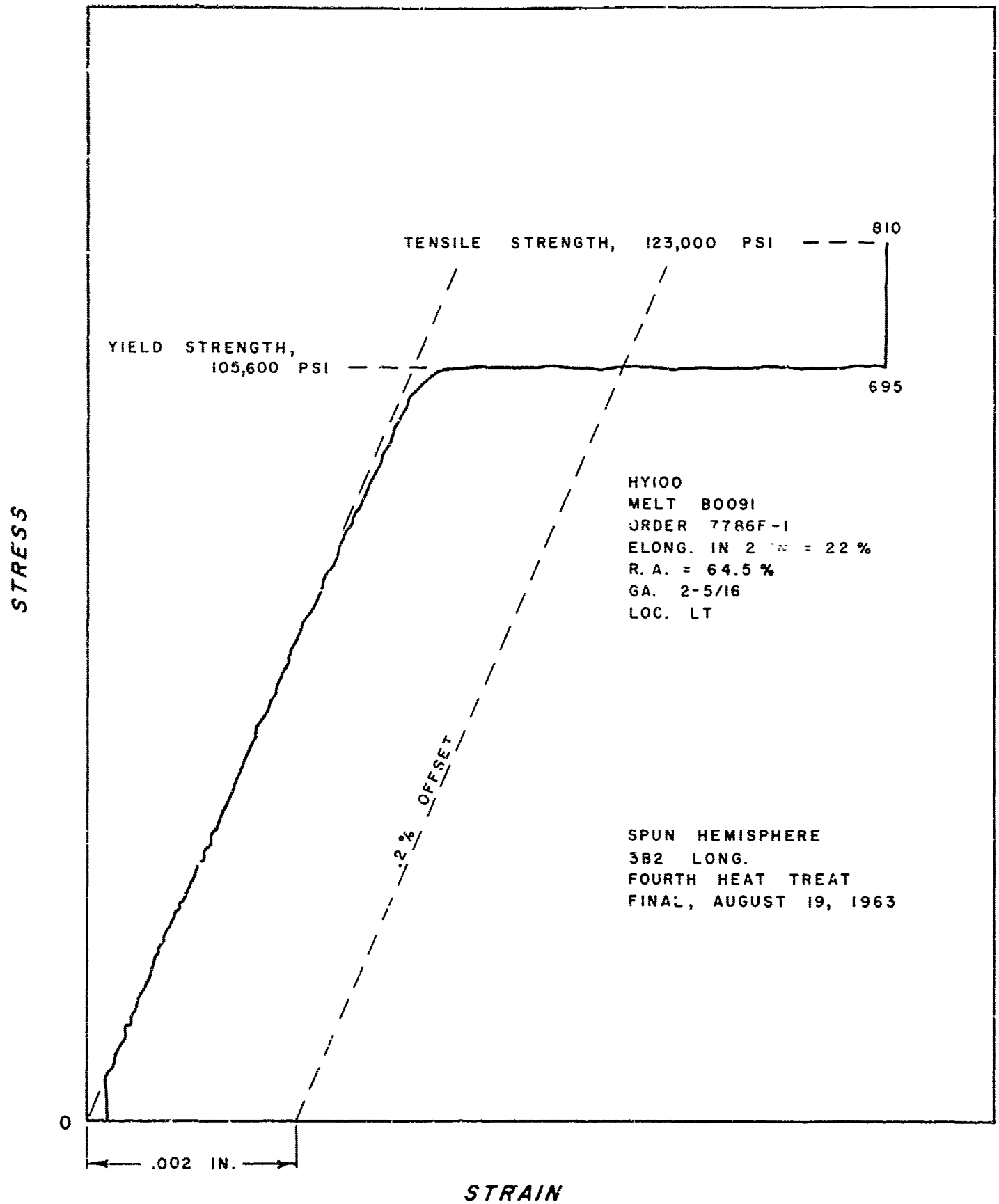


Fig. 10-8 Load Deflection Curve

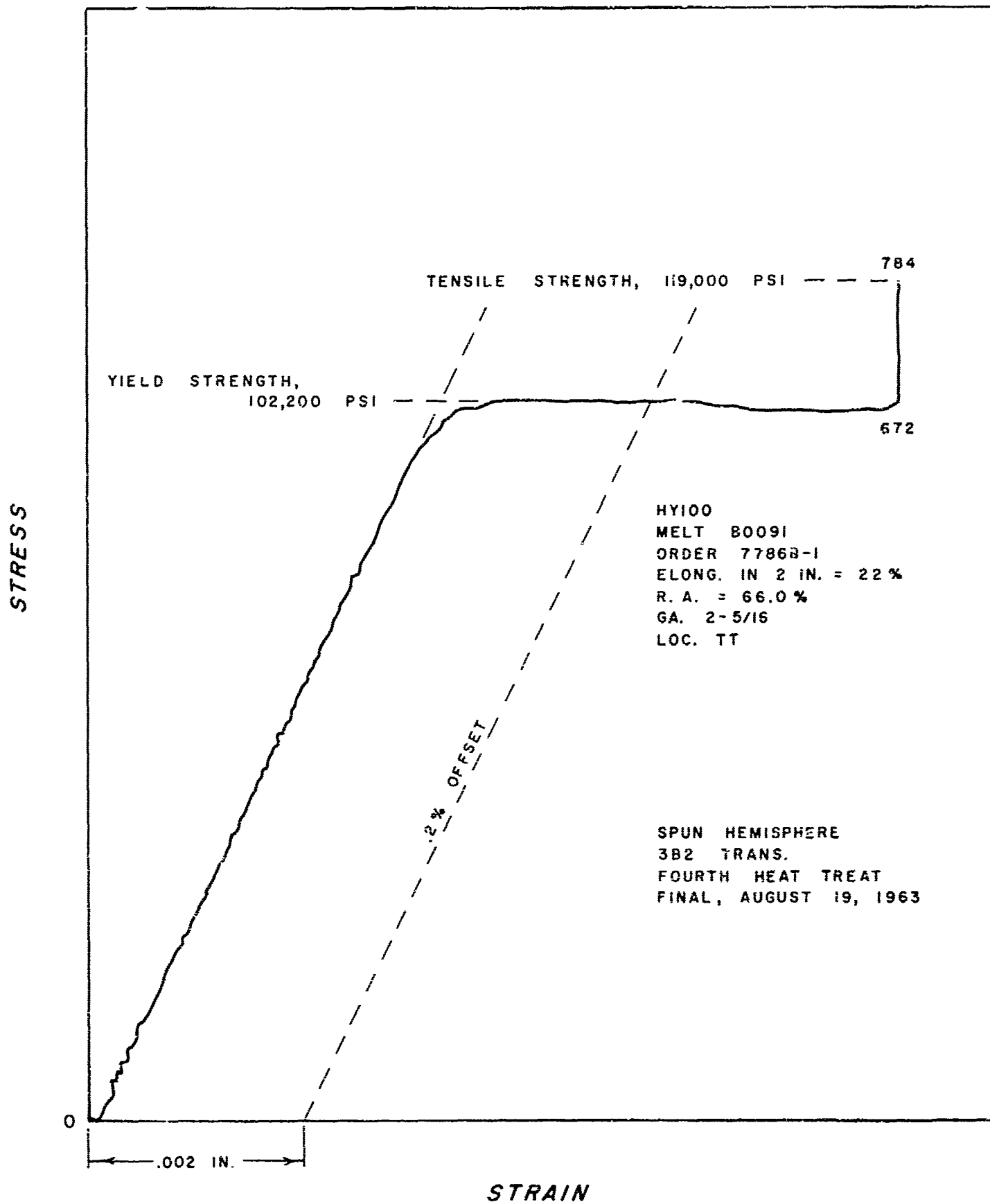


Fig. 10-9 Load Deflection Curve

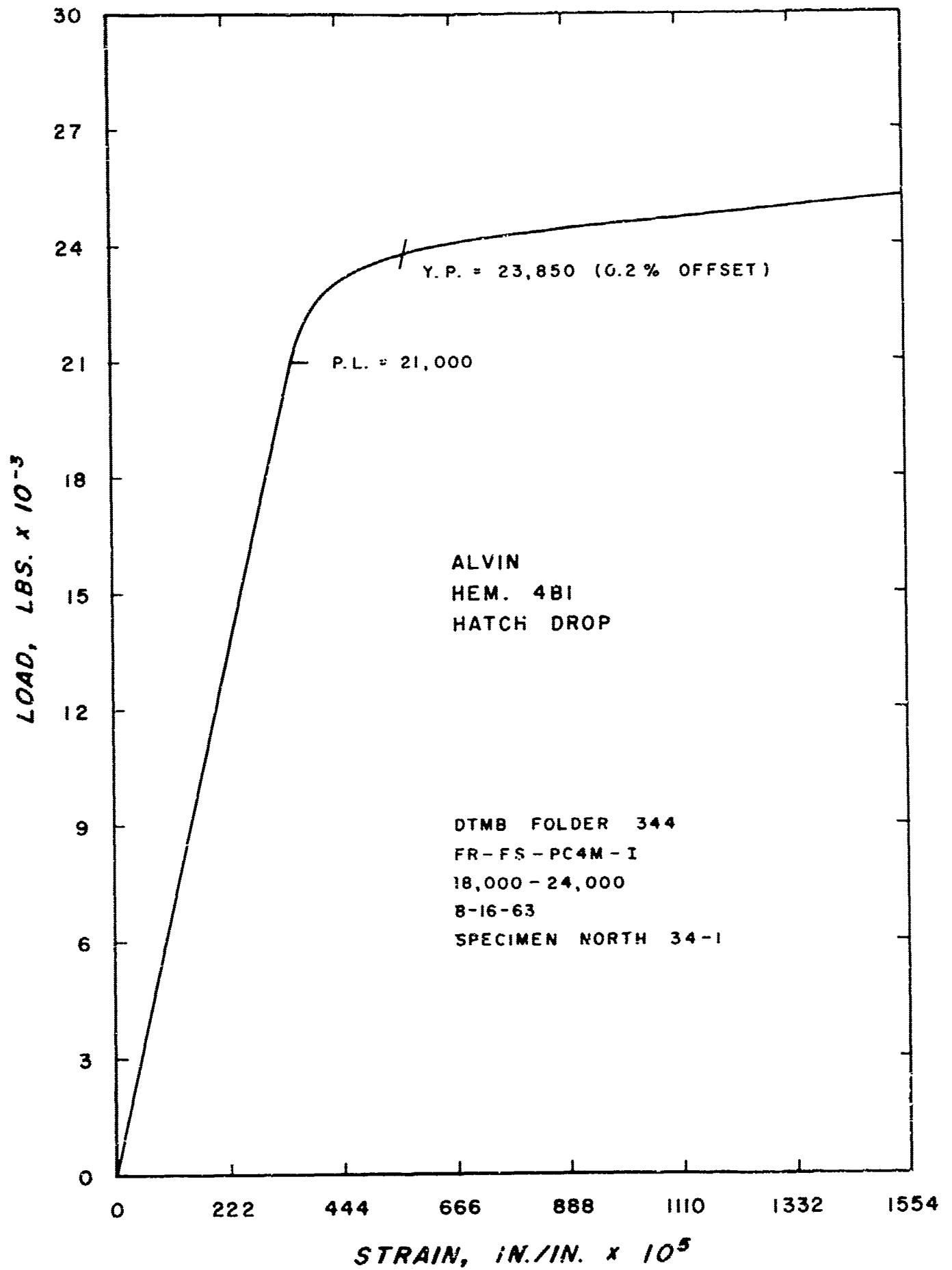


Fig. 10-10 Load Deflection Curve

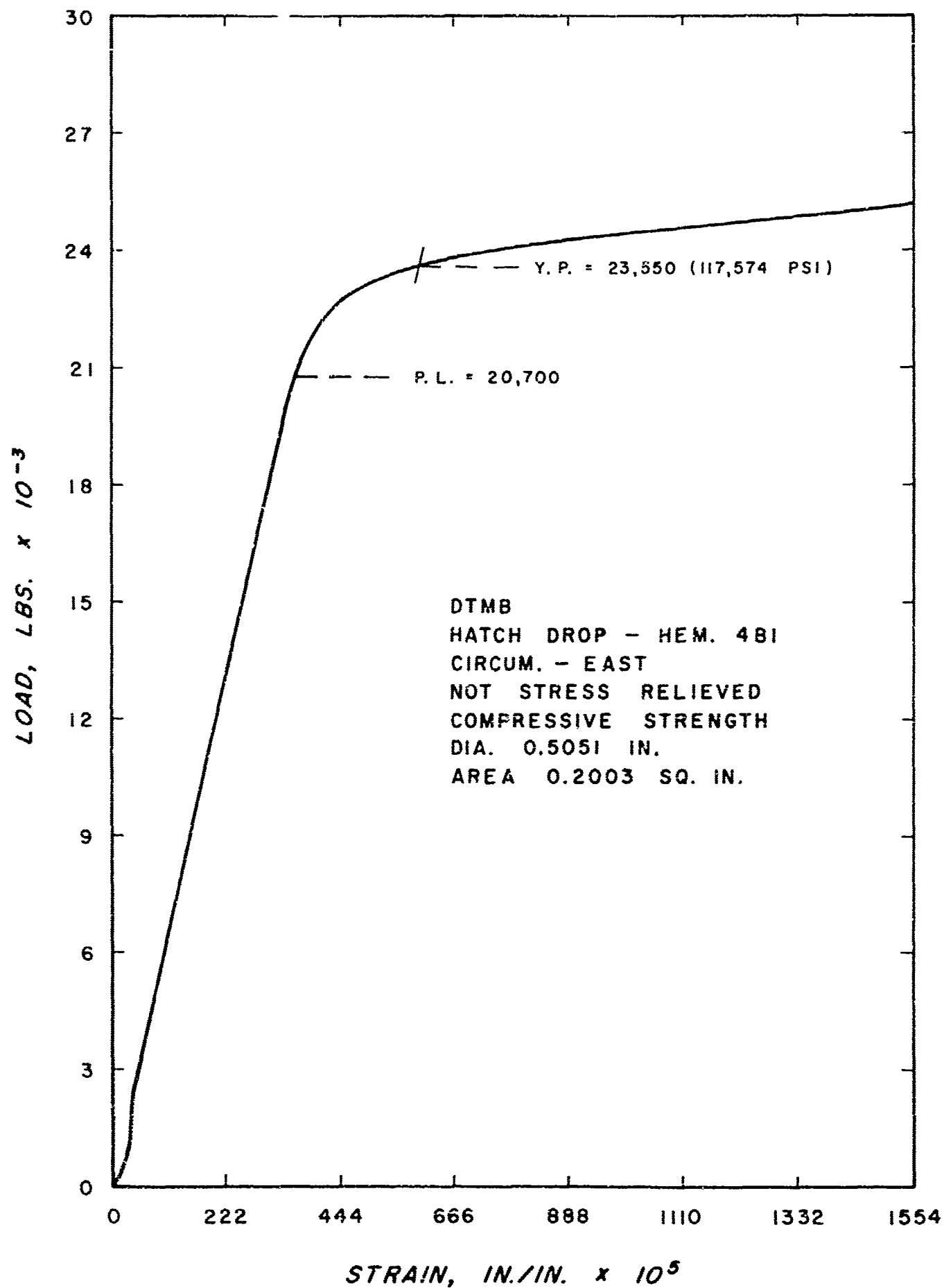


Fig. 10-11 Load Deflection Curve

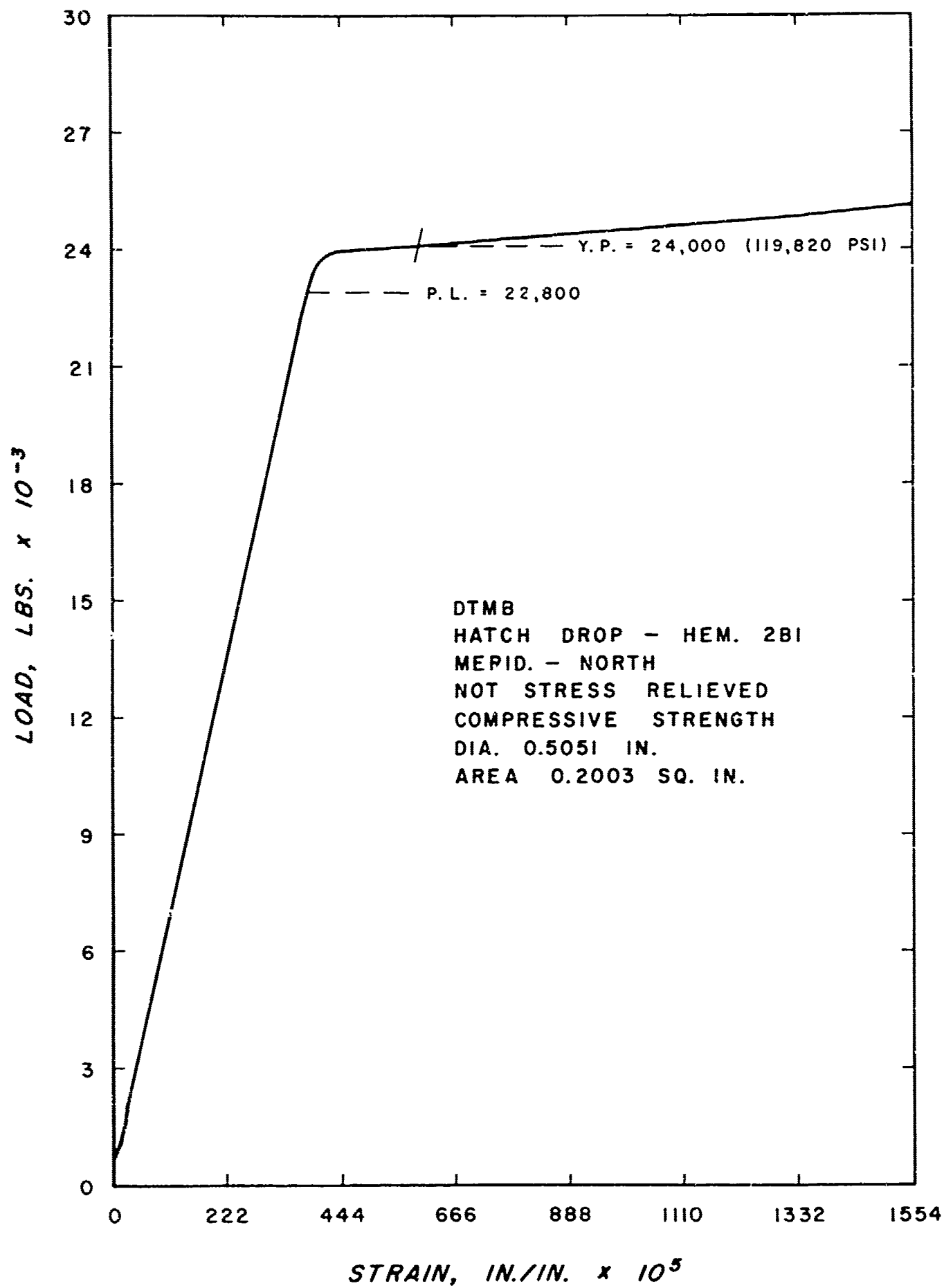


Fig. 10-12 Load Deflection Curve

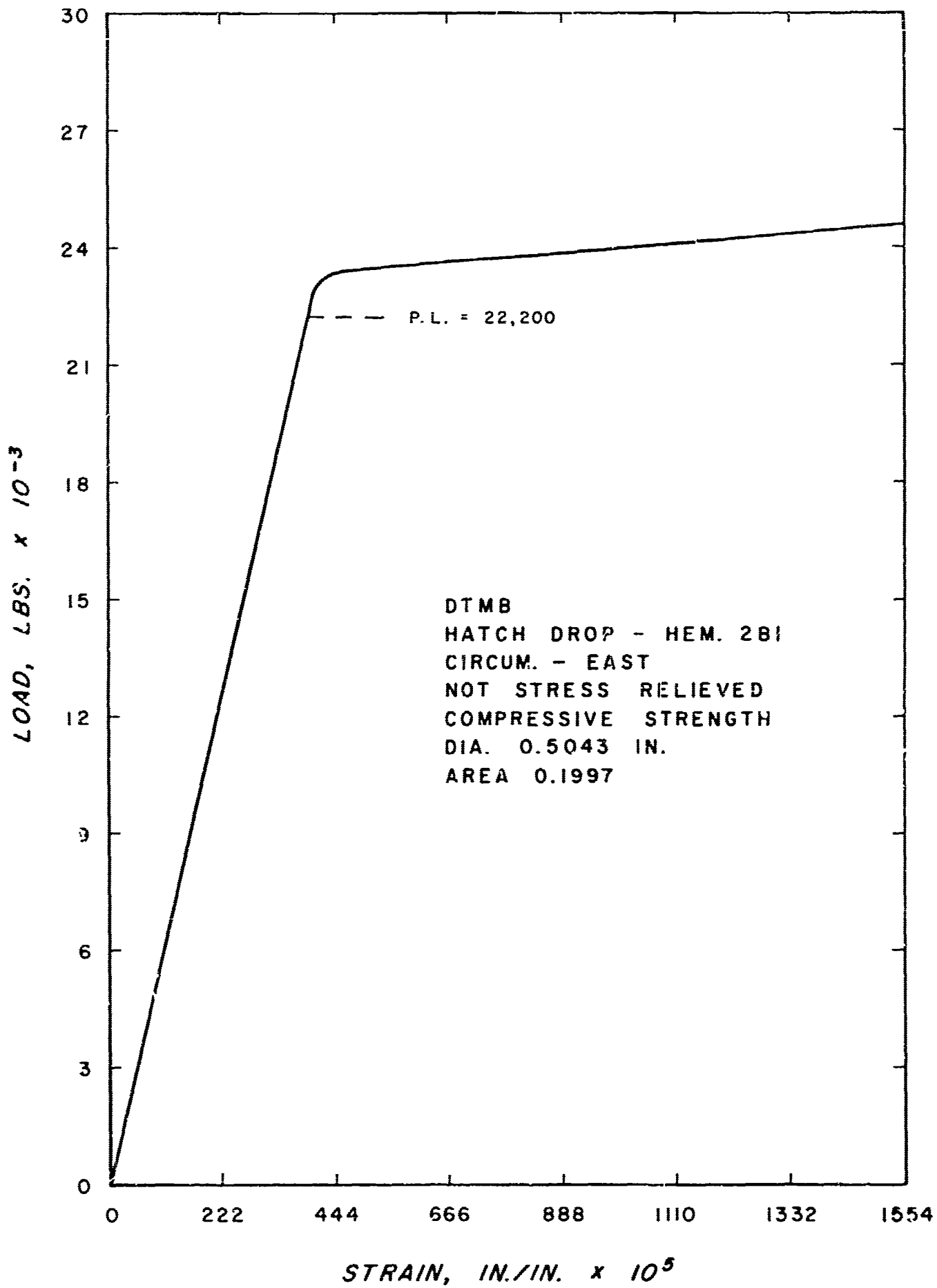


Fig. 10-13 Load Deflection Curve

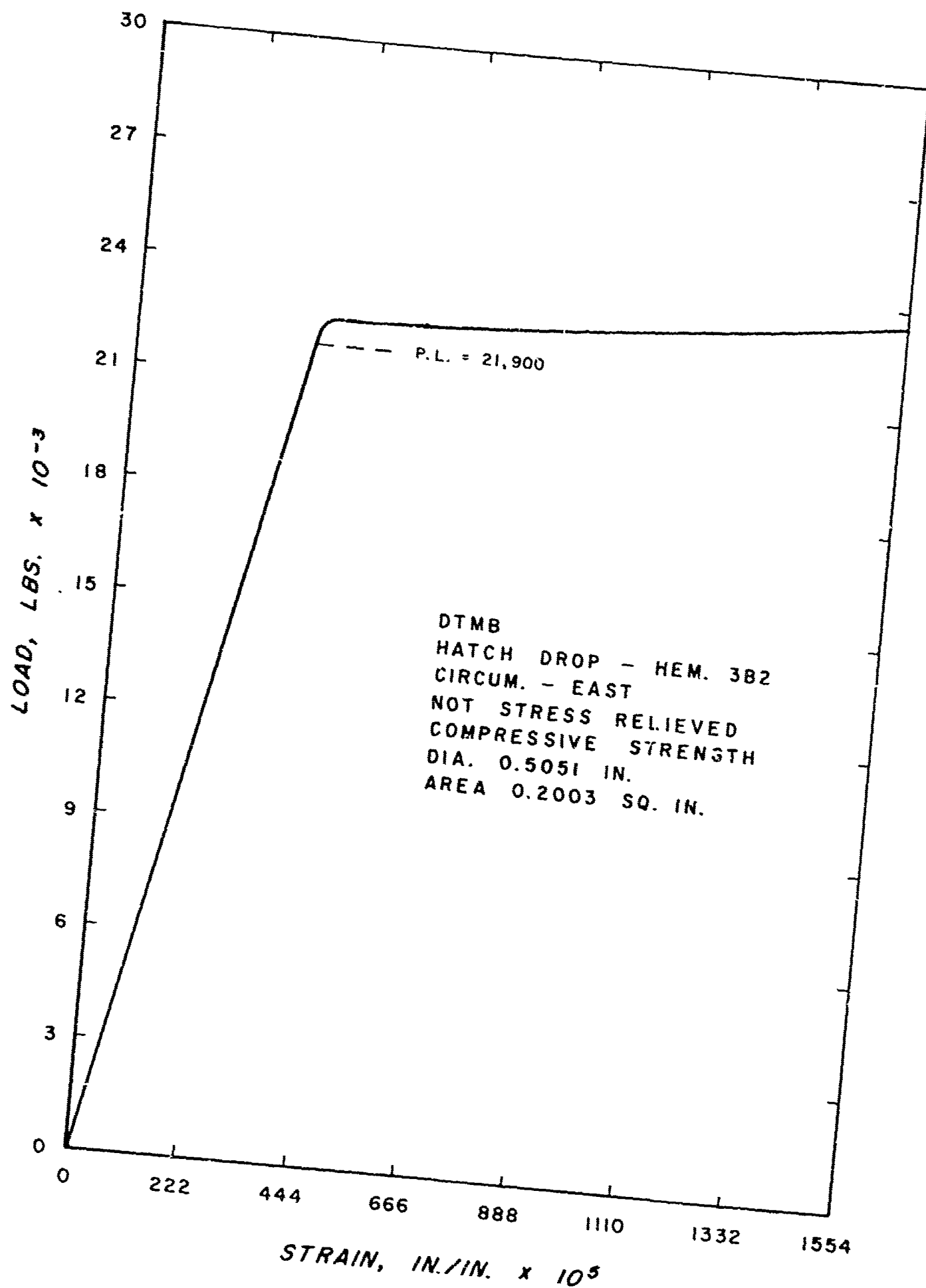


Fig. 10-14 Load Deflection Curve

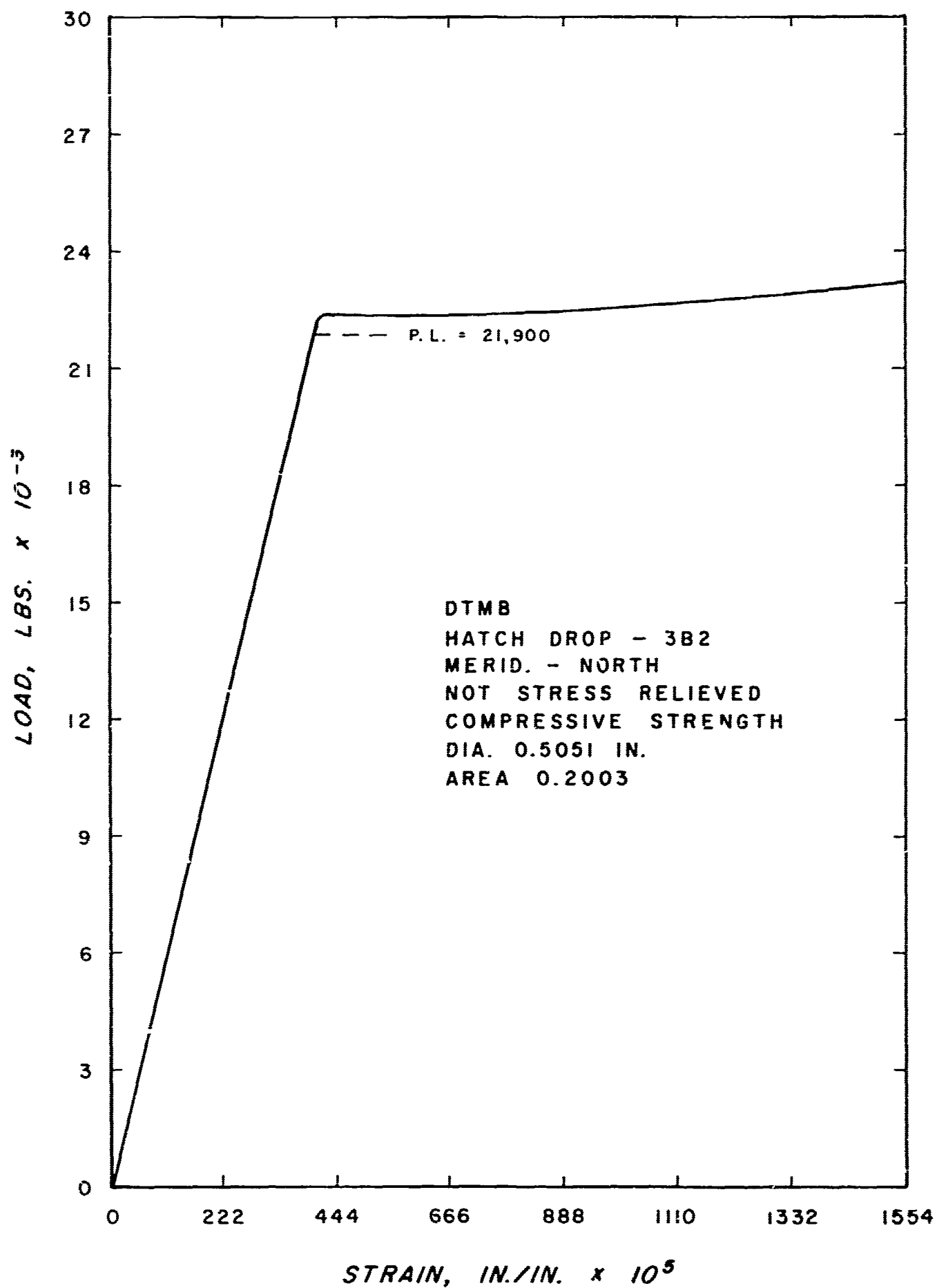


Fig. 10-15 Load Deflection Curve

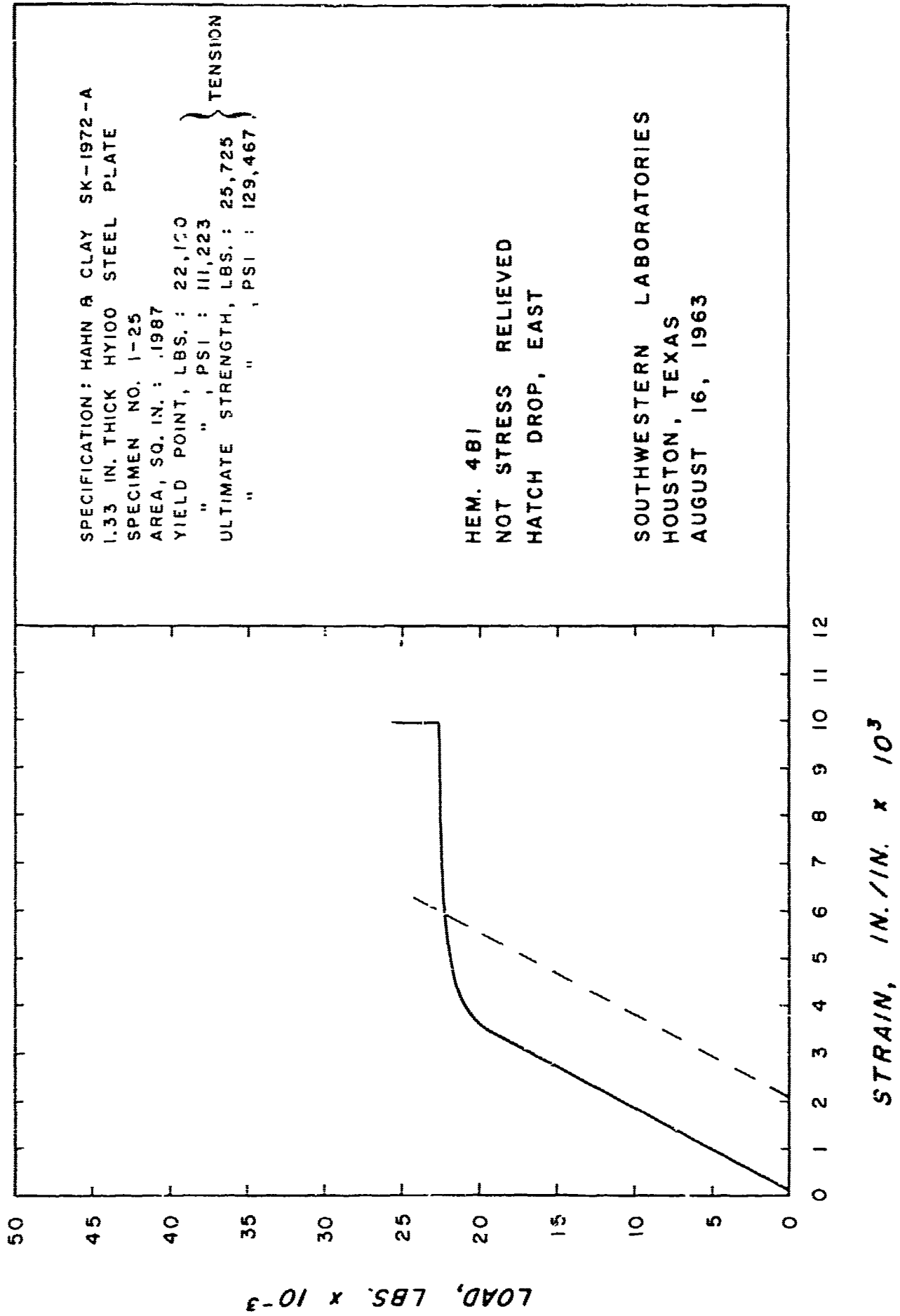


Fig. 10-16 Load Deflection Curve

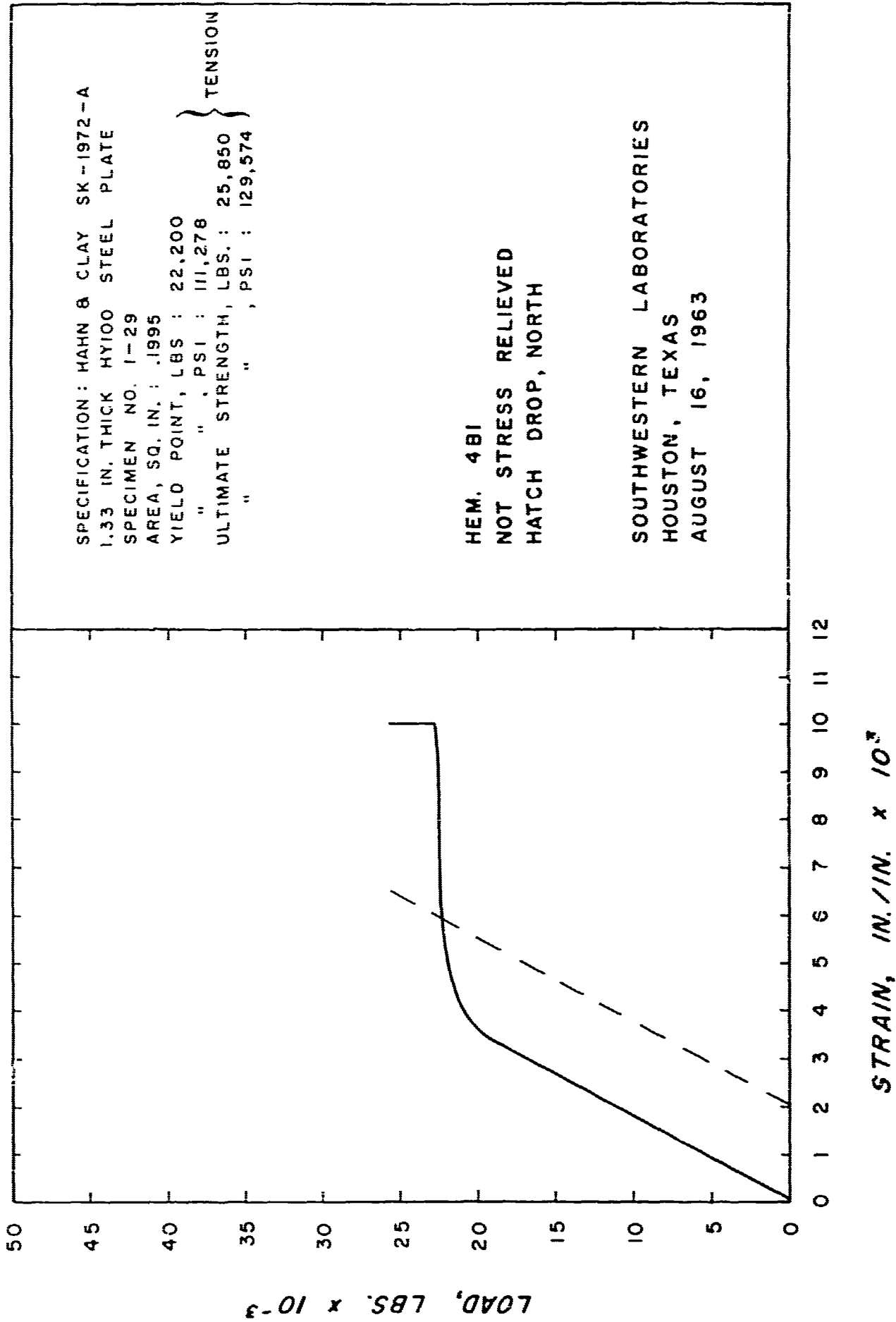


Fig. 10-17 Load Deflection Curve

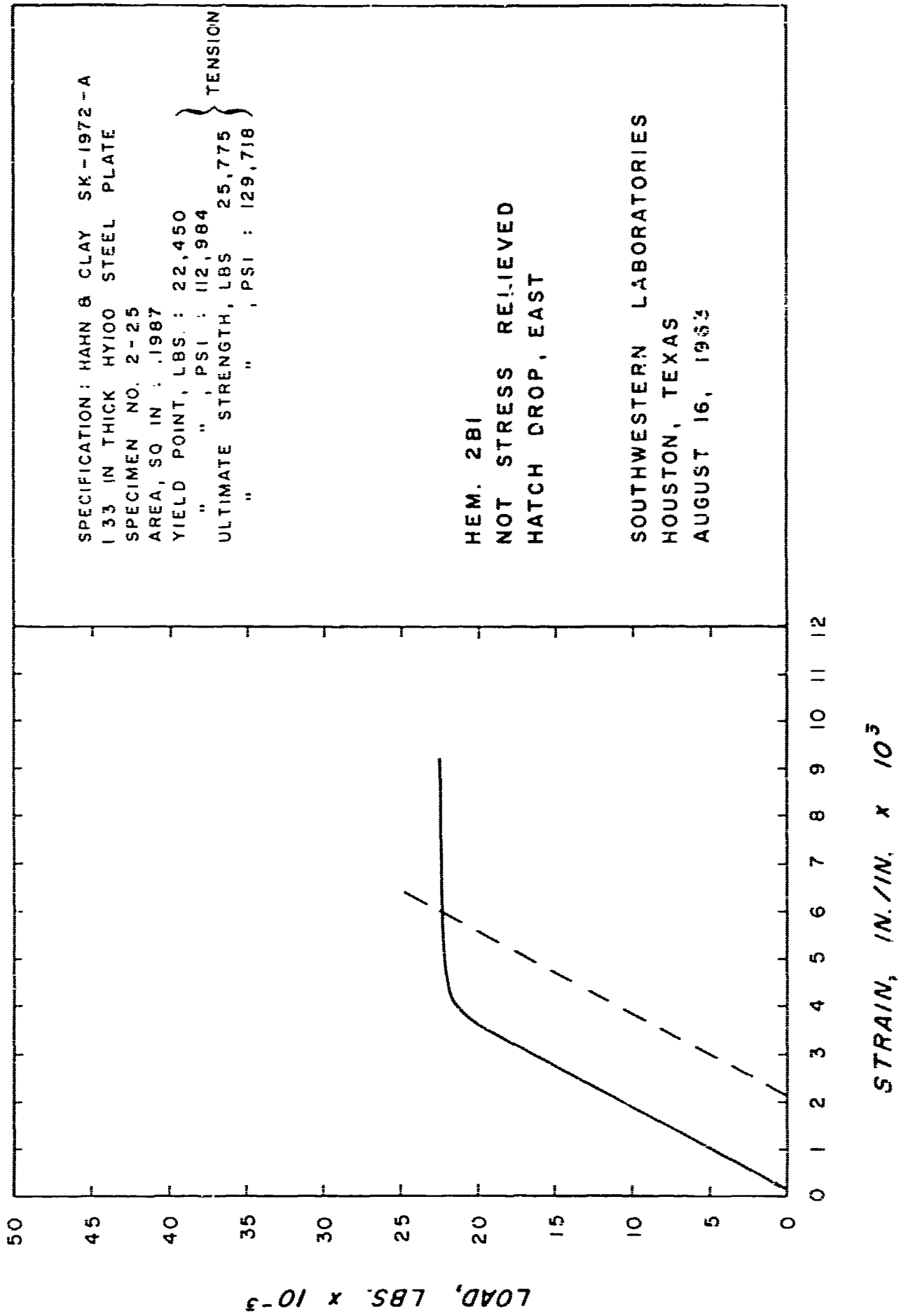


Fig. 10-18 Load Deflection Curve

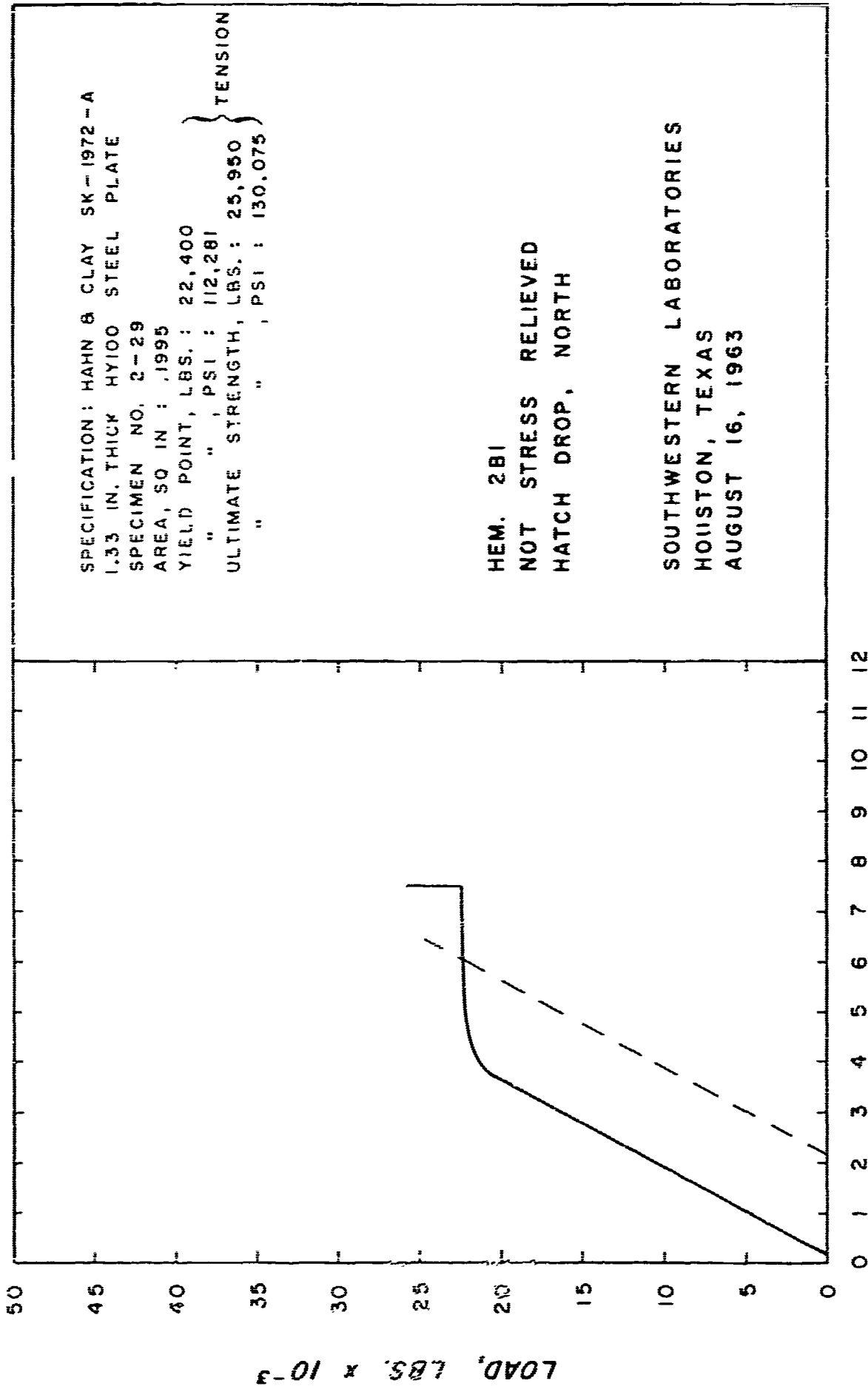


Fig. 10-19 Load Deflection Curve

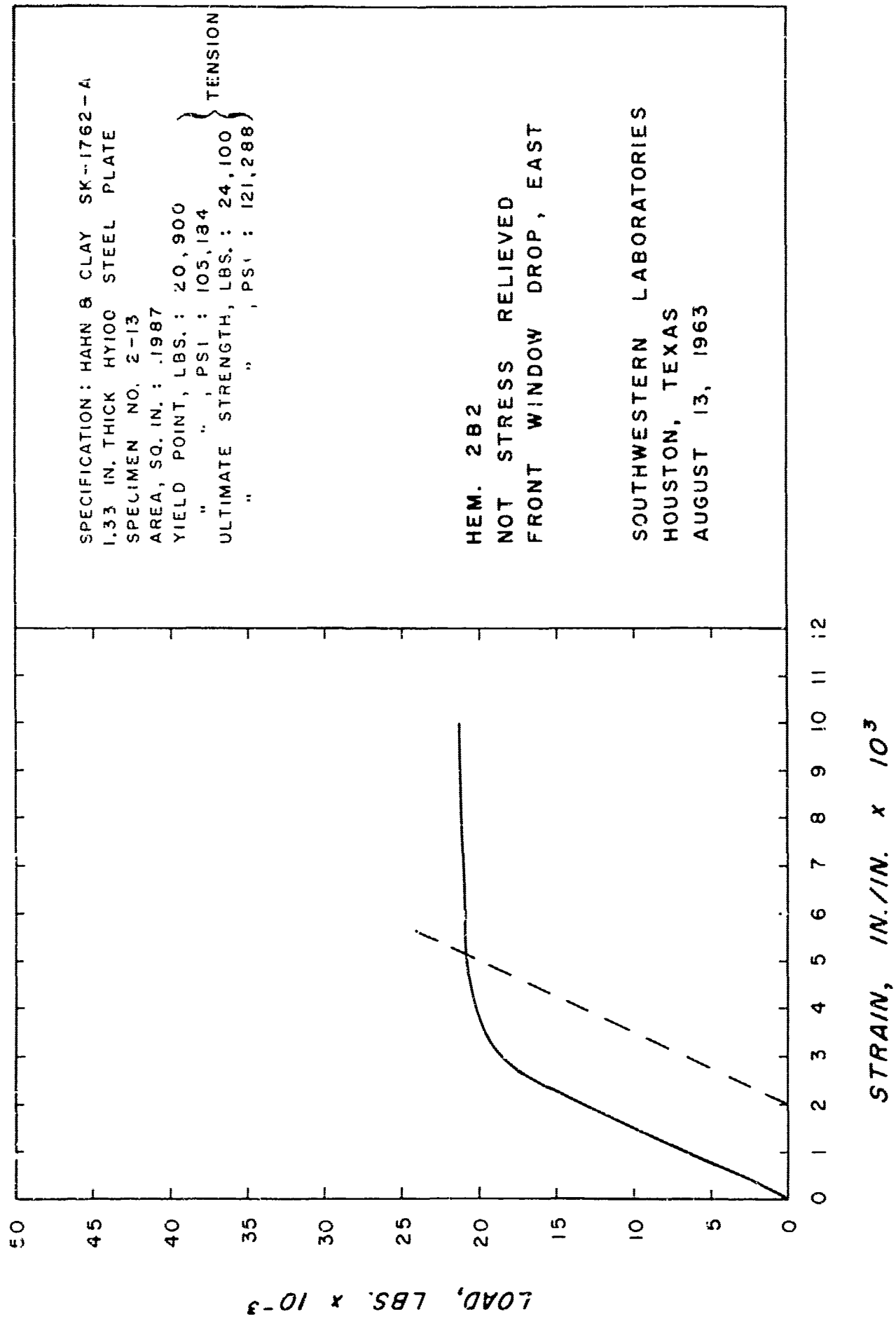


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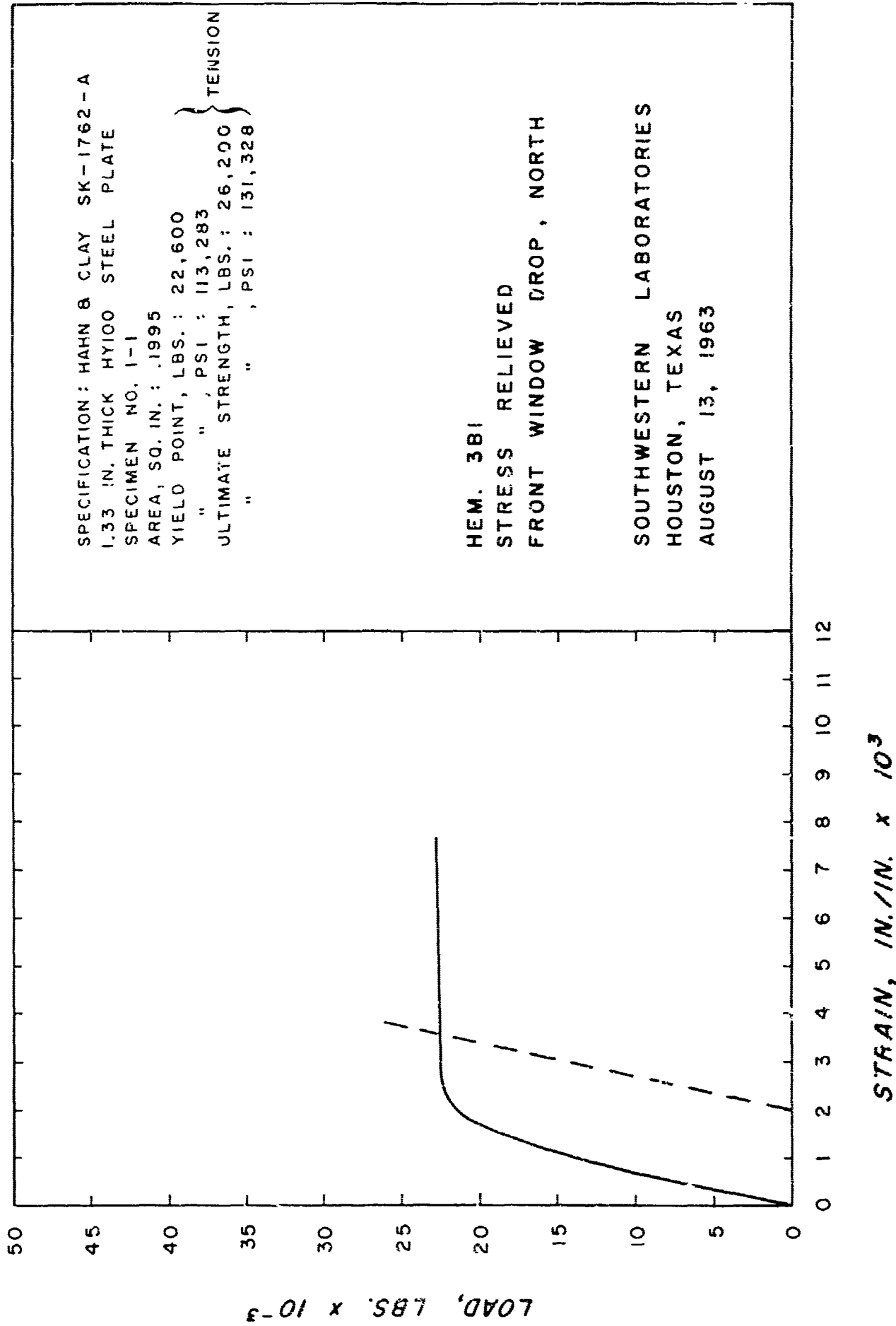


Fig. 10-21 Load Deflection Curve

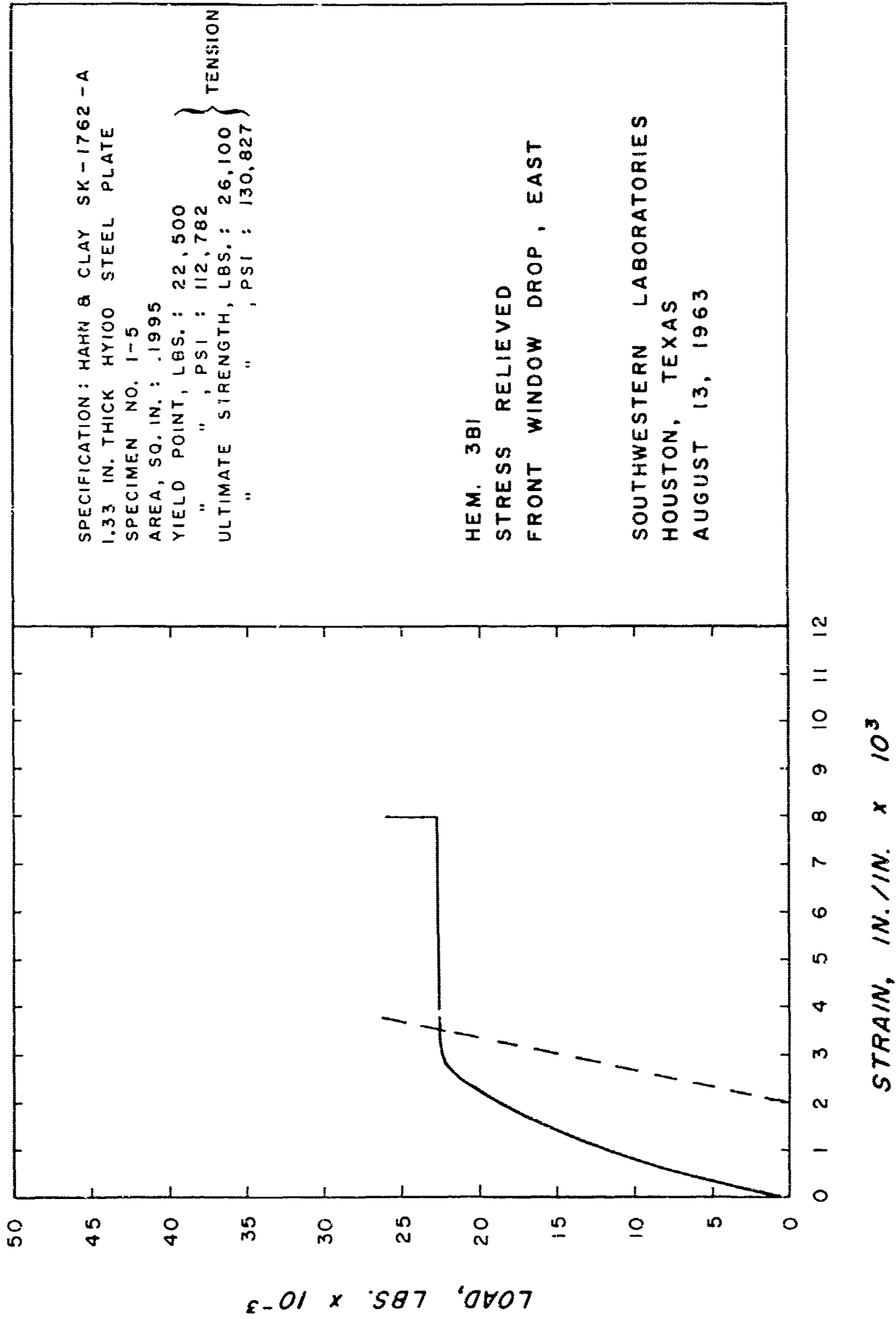


Fig. 10-22 Load Deflection Curve

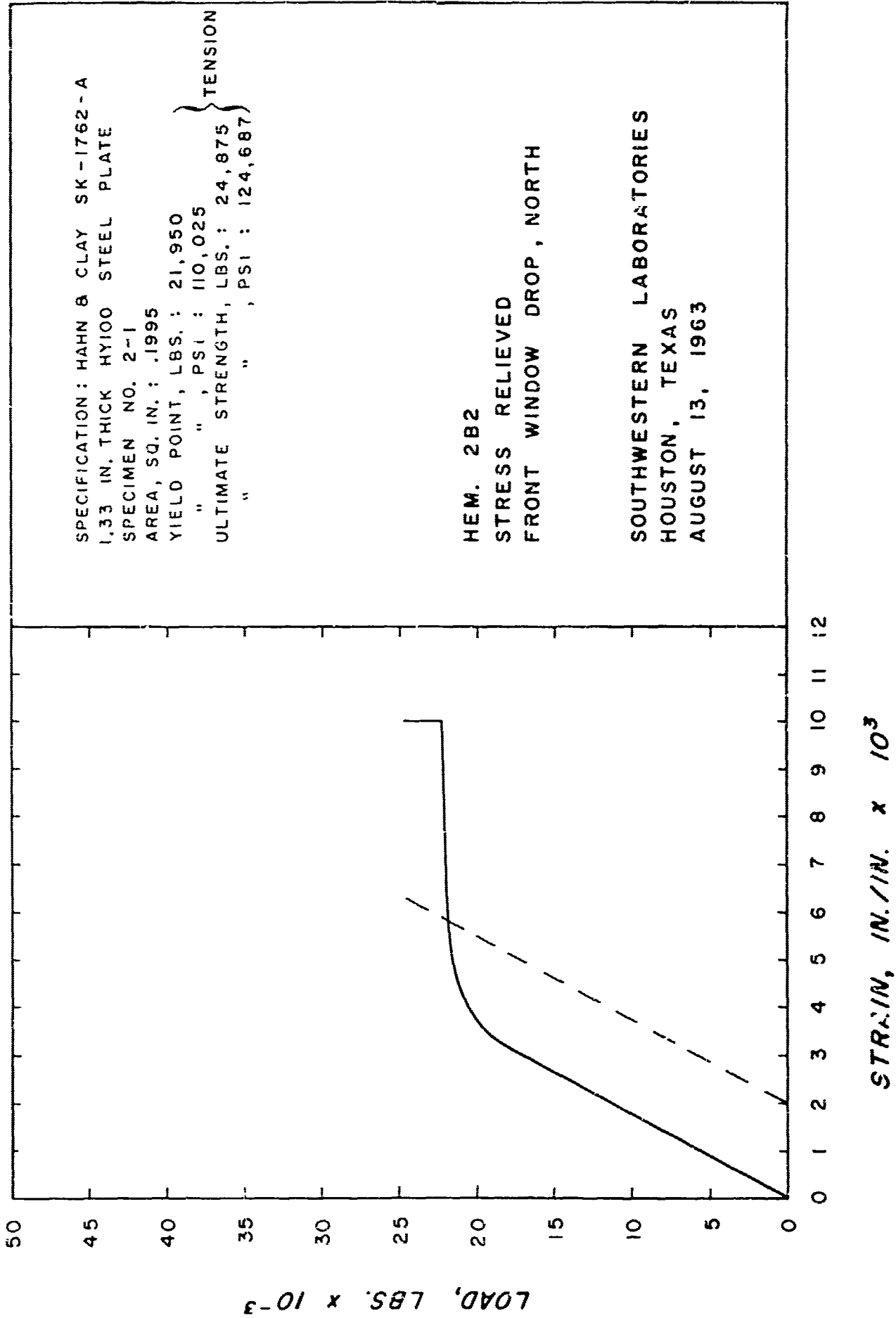


Fig. 10-23 Load Deflection Curve

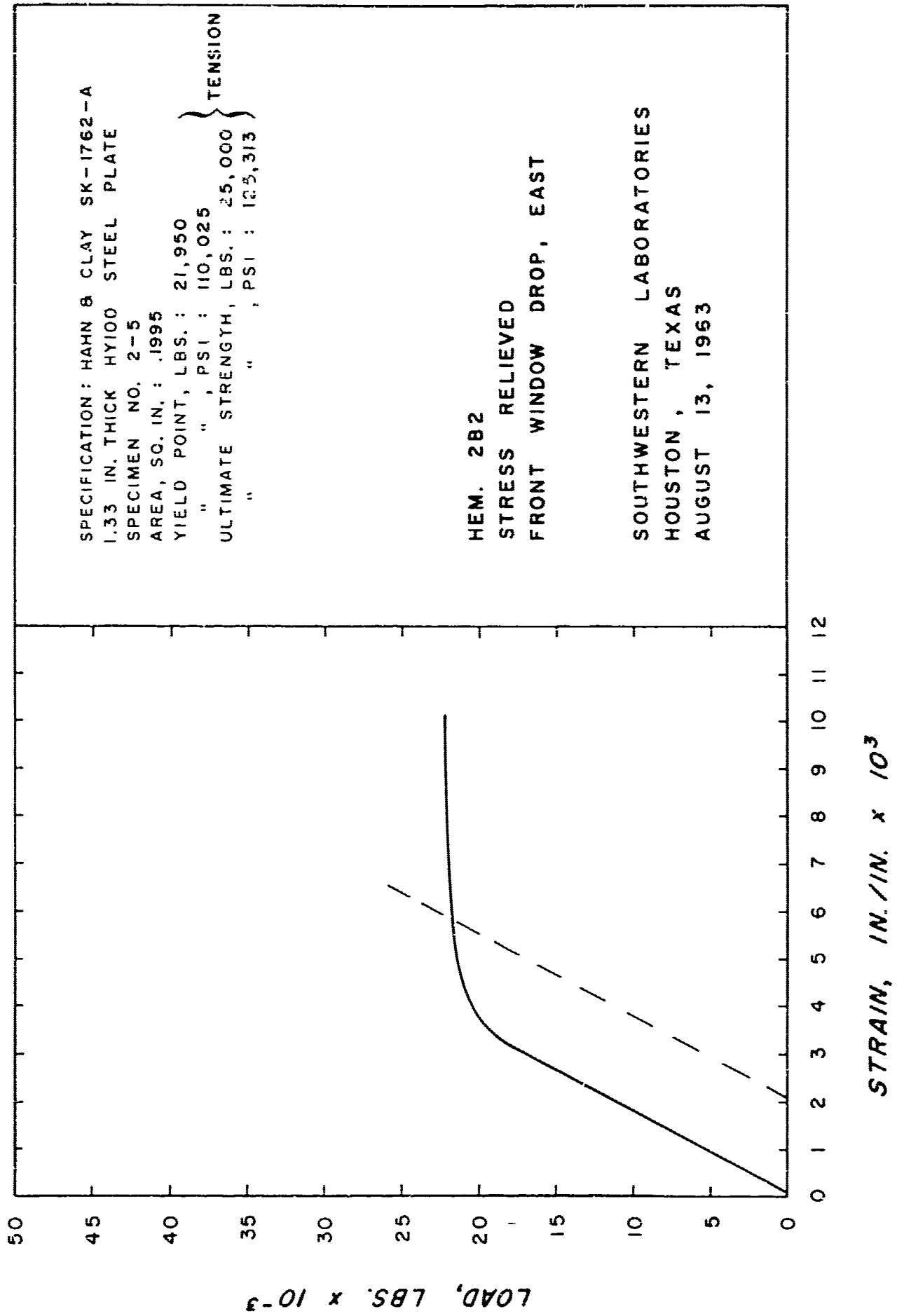


Fig. 10-24 Load Deflection Curve

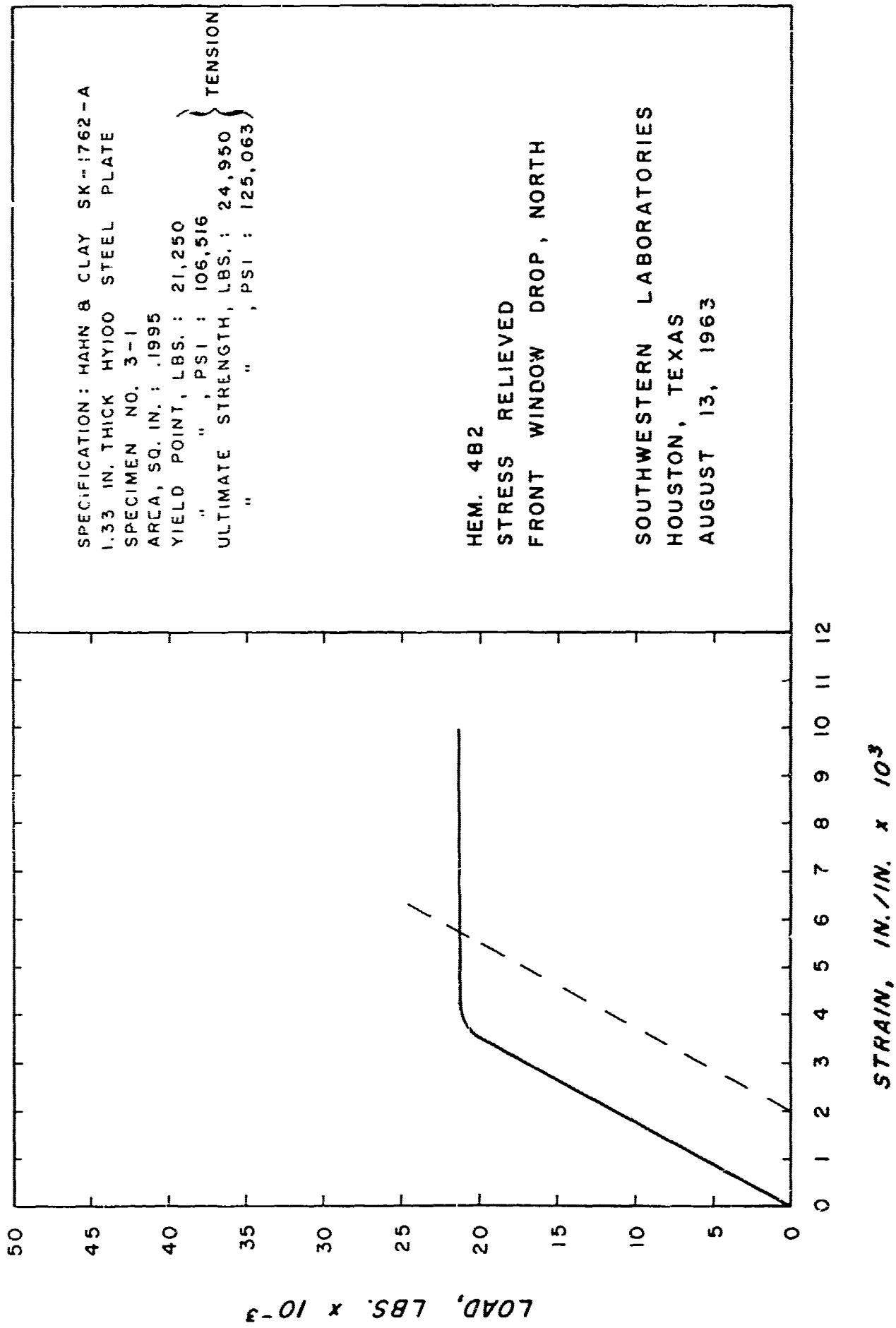


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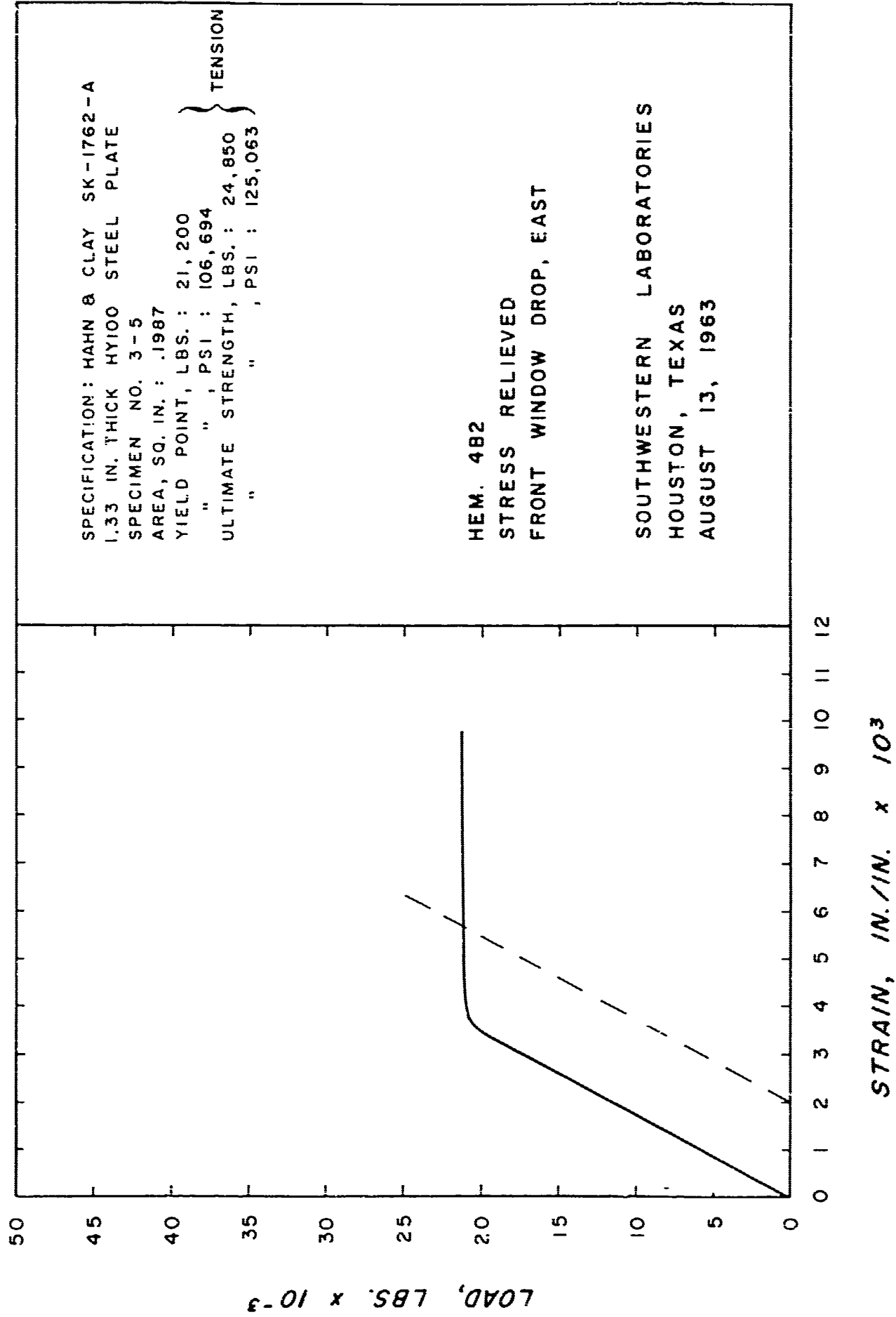


Fig. 10-26 Load Deflection Curve

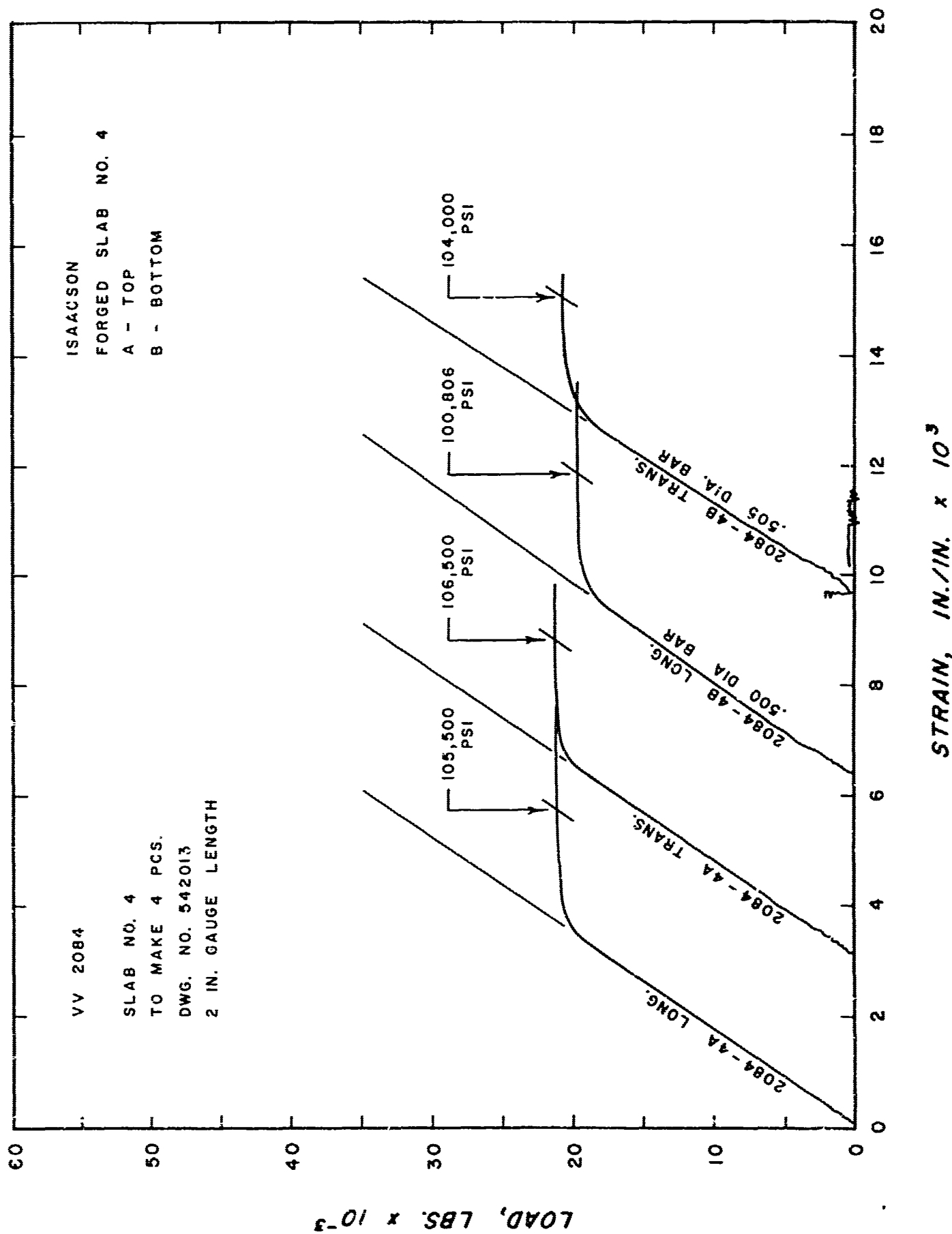


Fig. 10-27 Load Deflection Curve

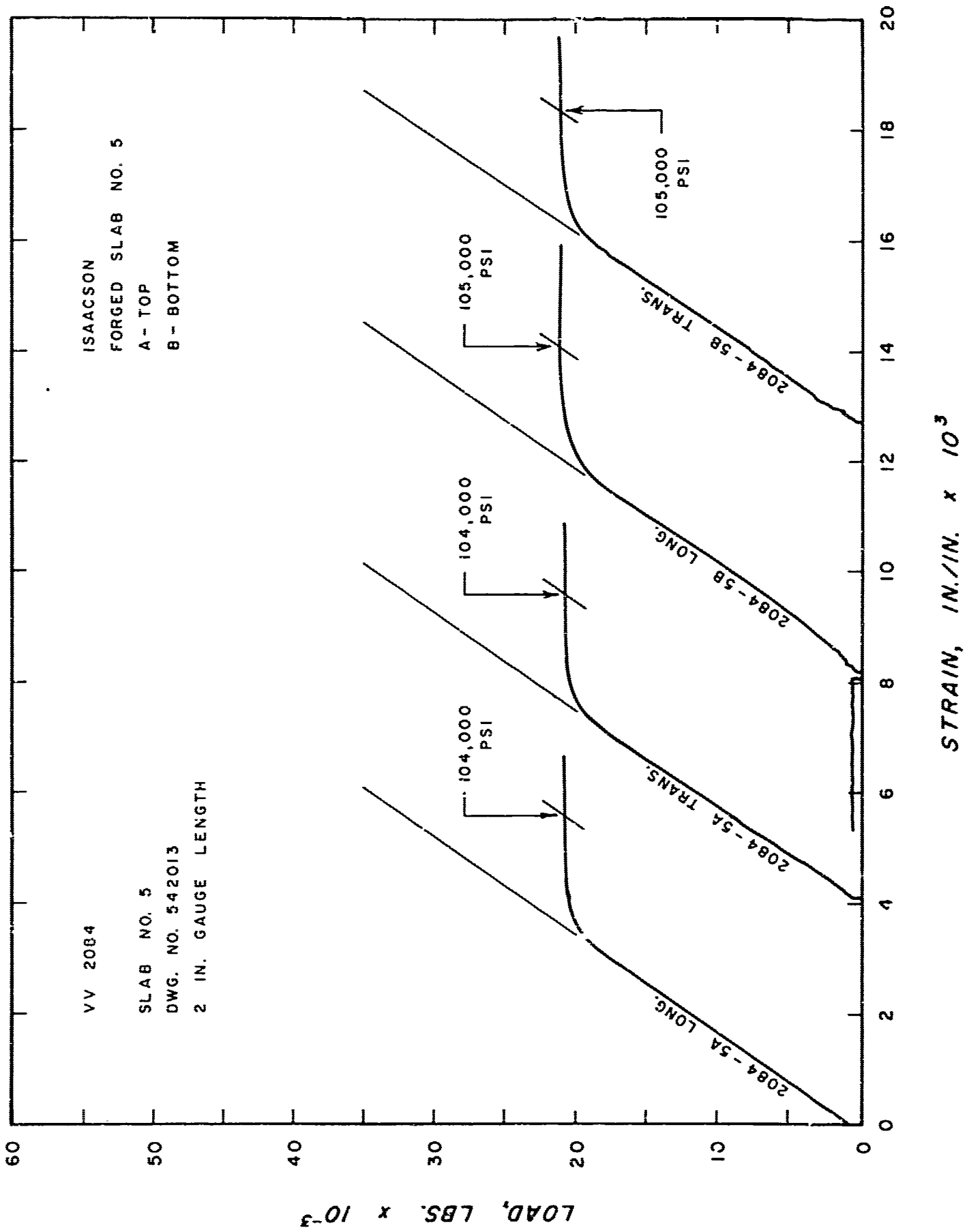


Fig. 10-28 Load Deflection Curve

STRESS, PSI $\times 10^{-3}$

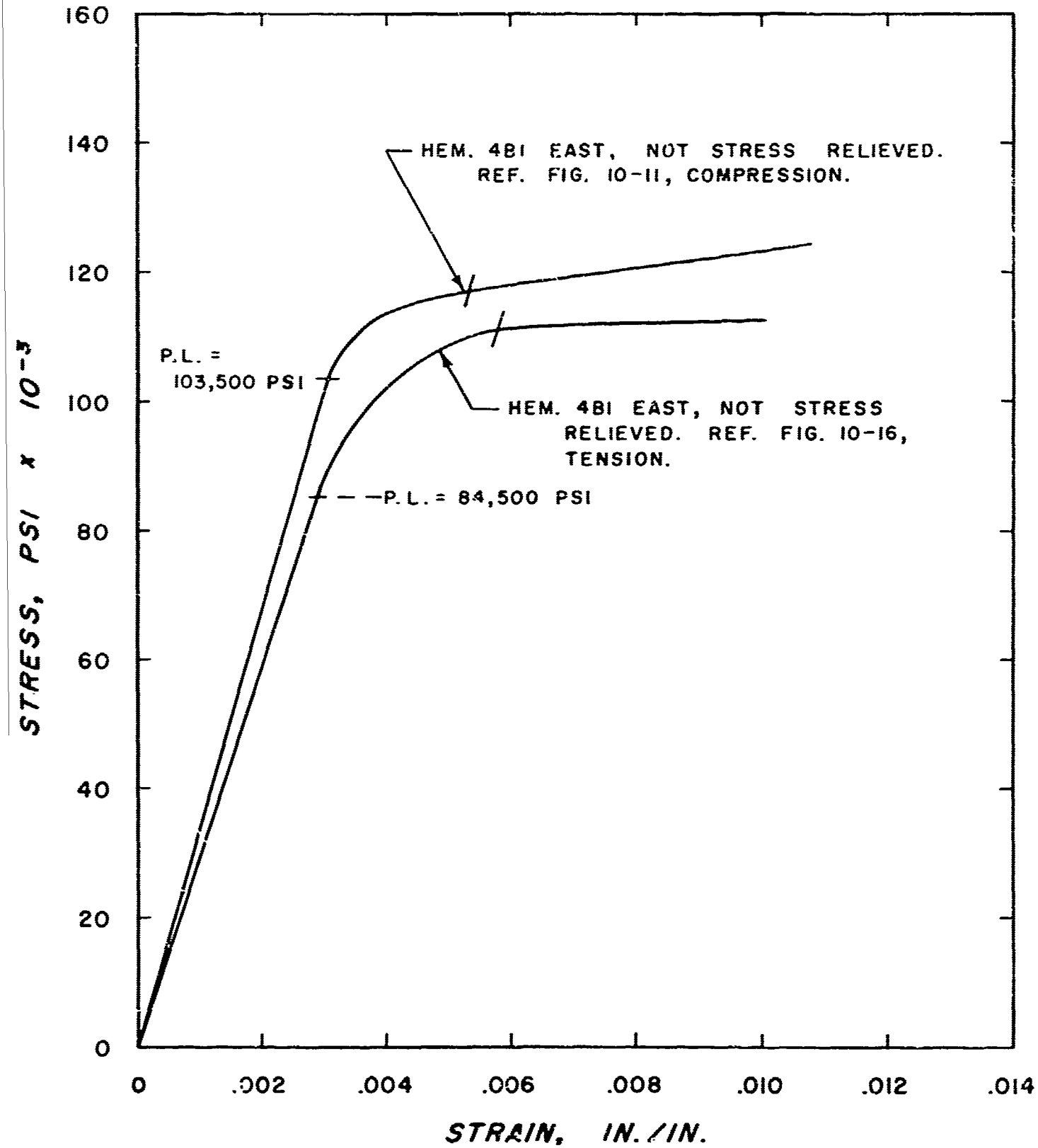


Fig. 11 Comparison of Compression and Tensile Properties

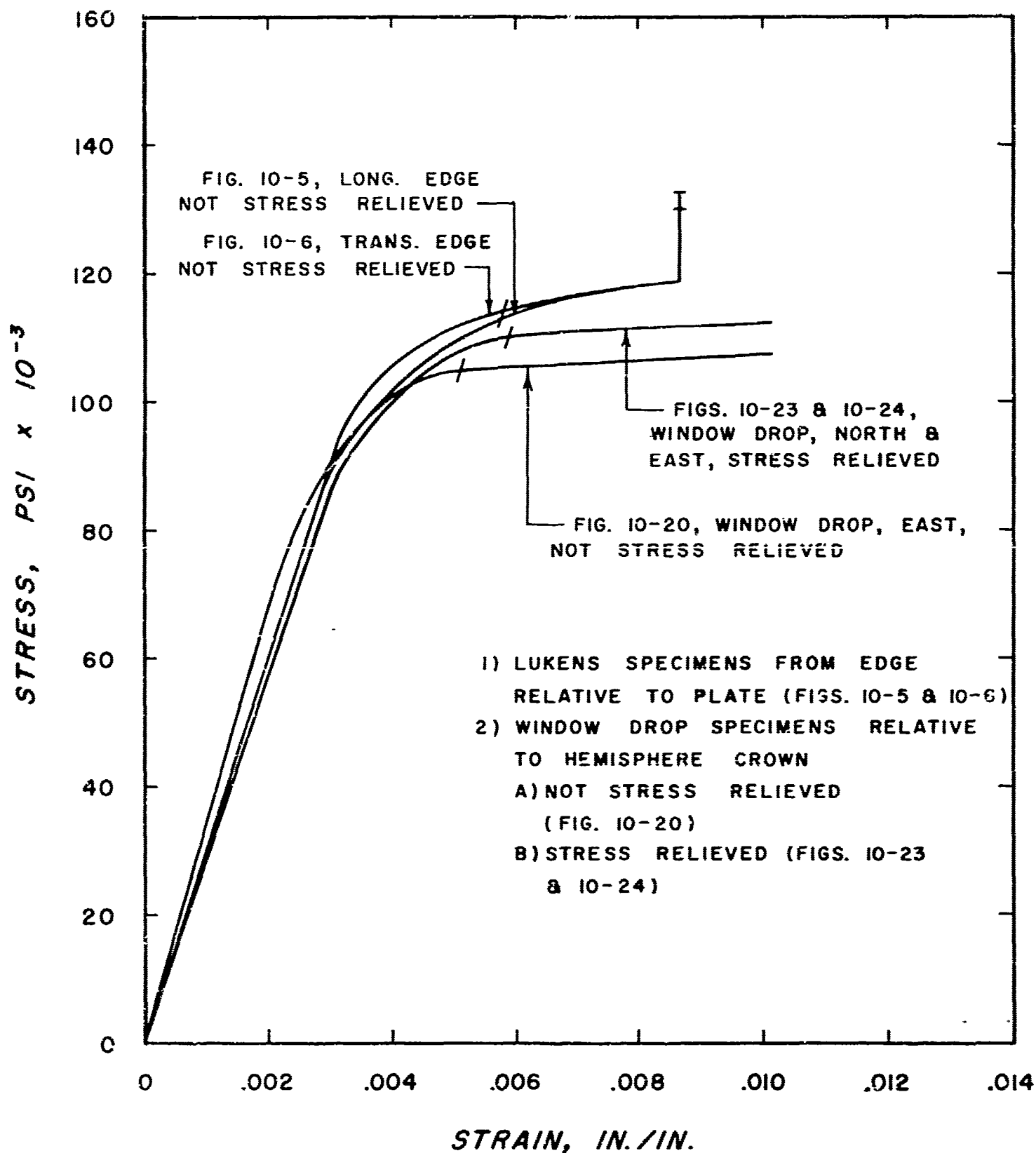


Fig. 12 Comparison of Tensile Data for Hemisphere 2B2

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It is highly desirable that the abstract of classified reports be unclassified. Each paragraph of the abstract shall end with an indication of the military security classification of the information in the paragraph, represented as (TS), (S), (C), or (U).

There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words.

14. **KEY WORDS:** Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical context. The assignment of links, roles, and weights is optional.